THE SURVEY

VOL. LXV, No. 4 MIDMONTHLY November 15, 1930

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE - - - - - - *Cartoon by Rollin Kirby* 194
EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS - - - - - - - - - - - - 195
THE BURDEN OF MASS RELIEF - - *Gertrude Springer* 199
SOME PLANS FOR STEADY WORK - - *Beulah Amidon* 202
LABOR'S UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM - *Louis Stark* 205
FACING THE COMING WINTER - *Joanna C. Colcord* 206
TAXES AND PRIVATE RELIEF FUNDS - *A. W. McMillen* 209
MRS. JANSON COOPERATES - *Elizabeth Archibald Wagner* 210
AN INVENTORY OF YOUNG AMERICA - *Anne W. Buffum* 211
MENTAL HEALTH AT MODERATE COST - *Mary Ross* 212
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 214
Agencies Join in Sponsorship, The Curse of the Living-in-Job, Jam for the Bread of Charity, Steering the Mass Mind, The Iron Hand in Housekeeping, The Sum Total of Crime, Social Pasts, Adoptions in New Jersey
HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 216
Middle Life Is Hard on Men, One of the Greatest, The "Home" Becomes a Hospital, Again the Vital Vitamin, Summer Schools for Health, Negro Life and Death, Tuberculosis Bookkeeping, New York's Noise
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 218
City Managers Meet, National Recreation Congress, Preservation for Education, Housing West and East, Inching-up, Let There Be Light, Summaries of 1929
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 220
Ford Wages in Germany, An Employment Laboratory, Employe Stockholders and the Crash, Those Scrubwomen, Miners and the A. F. of L., Insurance for Clothing Workers, A New Pilot, This Is the Way We Wash Our Clothes, Danville
EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 222
Literacy Gains, For Negro Children, A Voice from Junior Colleges, Community Centered Schools, Connecticut Bends the Twig, Funds for Research, Programs for Understanding, The Governor Called to Account
WORK SHOP - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 224
High Voltage Volunteers, How to Get Them—Train Them—Keep Them, *J. August Wolf,* Marry Him Anyway, *Mary Lue Cochran,* Should Salaries Be Cut—An Alibi for the Indifferent, *Robert W. Kelso,* The High Cost of Poor Personnel, *Joseph E. Beck,* The Last Straw, *Paul L. Benjamin*
BOOKS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 228
COMMUNICATIONS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 232
GOSSIP - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 234

The Gist of It

UNEMPLOYMENT in the United States has become first-page news with a vengeance. So much so that in trying to keep abreast of the developments, good, bad, and worse, the editors of a magazine published twice a month have much the feeling of a spent runner. Especially as we have been at it so long. As far back as March 1928 we had four articles discovering its menacing presence. A year later, in April 1929, we had a whole issue on its growth and how to prepare for it. At the risk of being called calamity howlers, we have not ceased, in print and in other ways, to call on the Powers that Be to prepare for it—as witness the list of articles on the page facing this. But those were the days of prosperity, and the press and the P. that B. were shushing the subject, as if silence were magic and a sort of economic knocking on wood. We welcome our new and impetuous colleagues, especially those in and hard by the White House.

This Midmonthly ranges quickly over the current situation, with its millions of men and women unwillingly idle and its social workers faced with an excruciating task.

GERTRUDE SPRINGER summarizes the relief situation in outstanding communities where the pinch has been felt early, and the cooperative relations of public and private bodies. Formerly managing editor of Better Times, she has recently joined The Survey's staff of associate editors, bringing to us a seasoned background of expert journalism and a wide acquaintance among social workers. Page 199.

BEULAH AMIDON, associate editor of long standing, sums up the community plans—some of paper and some of good, sound planking—to find and distribute work. Page 202.

LOUIS STARK, of the staff of The New York Times, tells of the position taken by organized labor. Page 205.

JOANNA C. COLCORD, director of the Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation, gives the sharply pointed program of the family-welfare societies in facing what may be the most trying winter of their history. Page 206.

A. W. McMILLEN summarizes the findings as to the relative amounts of public and private relief in twenty-three leading cities. That more than three fourths of the total expenditure is from taxes, will be a surprise to many readers. Page 209.

ROBERT W. KELSO, PAUL L. BENJAMIN, and JOSEPH E. BECK, who are described elsewhere (page 226), discuss the proposal—or perhaps it is not so definite as that—that one way to increase relief funds is to cut the salaries of those who administer them.

FOR five years, ELIZABETH ARCHIBALD WAGNER was home economist for the Family Welfare Association in Minneapolis. "It seems to me," she says, "that all families with which I came in contact had color or something that made it impossible for me to forget them." Page 210.

THE aims and methods of the approaching White House Conference on Child Health and Welfare are set forth on page 211 by ANNE W. BUFFUM, a staff associate of the American Child Health Association and a member of the public-relations division of the Conference.

MARY ROSS, associate editor, describes on page 212 the Institute in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia which is carrying out a most promising plan for bringing expensive psychiatric services to the neither-poor-nor-rich man whose plight was described in the special Graphic number, The Cost of Health, last January.

VOLUNTEERS—how to get them, how to keep them, how to train them—is told by J. AUGUST WOLF, executive secretary of the Neighborhood Association, St. Louis. Page 224.

THE newest contributor to the discussion started in the Midmonthly of May 15 (object, matrimony!) is MARY LUE COCHRAN, psychiatric social worker in juvenile research for the Yale Institute of Human Relations. Page 225.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

112 East 19th Street, New York

PUBLISHERS

THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year

SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

ROBERT W. DEFOREST, *president;* JULIAN W. MACK, *vice-president;* JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *secretary;* ARTHUR KELLOGG, *treasurer;* MIRIAM STEEP, *director Finance and Membership.*

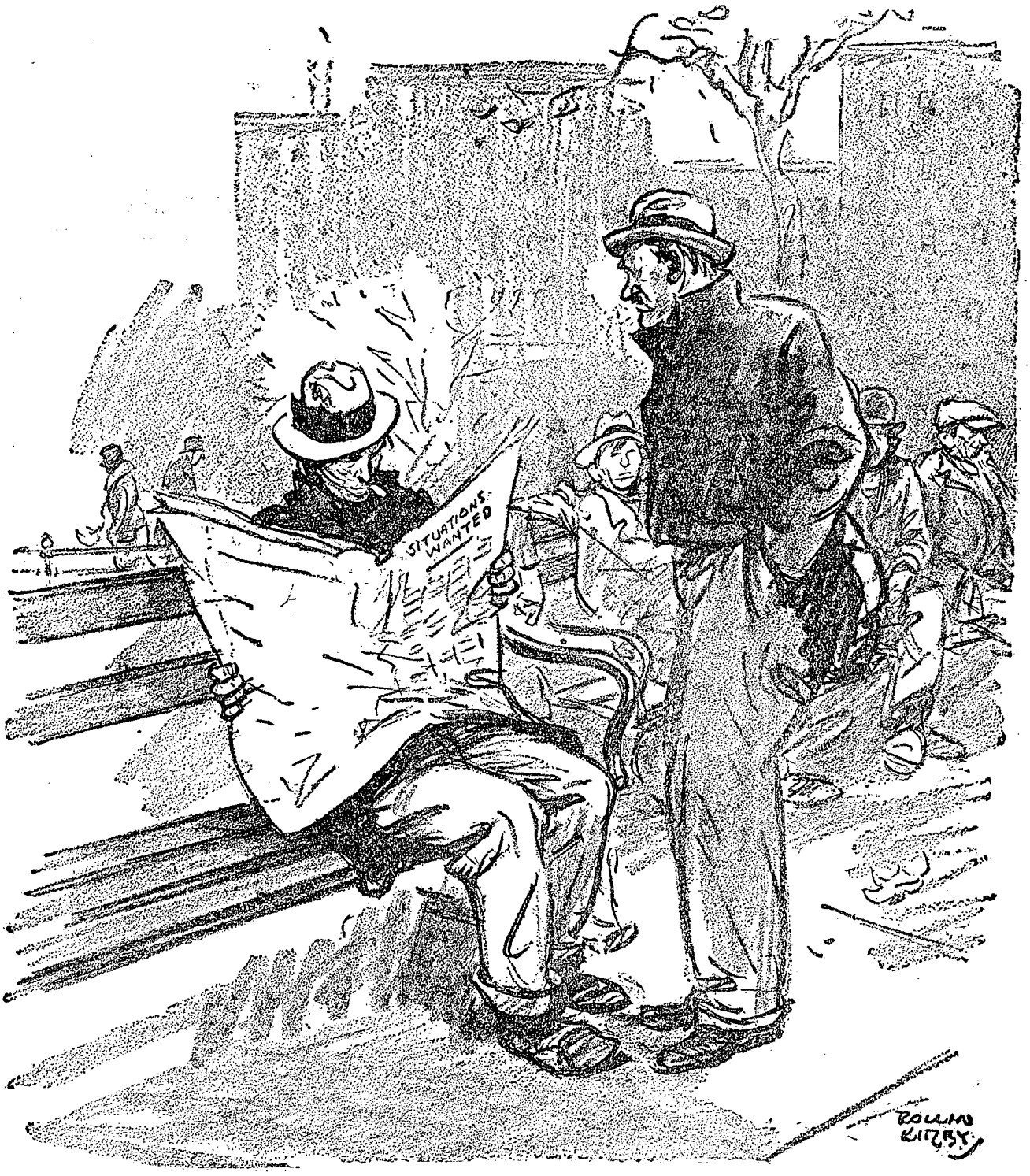
PAUL U. KELLOGG, *editor.*

ARTHUR KELLOGG, *managing editor;* HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., ROBERT W. BRUÈRE, MARY ROSS, BEULAH AMIDON, LEON WHIPPLE, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, JOHN D. KENDERDINE, LOULA D. LASKER, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, *associate editors.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GRAHAM TAYLOR, JANE ADDAMS, FLORENCE KELLEY, JOSEPH K. HART, *contributing editors.*

JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *business manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager;* MOLLIE CONDON, *extension manager.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Rollin Kirby in The New York World

"I see where Vice-president Curtis indorses the 'Buy Now' movement"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

November 15
1930

Volume LXV
No. 4

Apes and Adolescence

AMONG the animals, man is apparently unique in having the long period between childhood and full maturity which humankind knows as adolescence. All the primates, among whom are numbered man and the monkeys, have a relatively long childhood, but only man has the long transition period following childhood and leading to adult life. At five years of age, for example, an anthropoid ape has approximately the anatomical development of a child of six, according to the researches of Dr. T. Wingate Todd, director of the Brush Foundation. In the next year, however, the ape reaches the twelve-year human physical level, and in the following year that of the human being at twenty. The six-year-old child, on the other hand, must traverse not two but fourteen years to attain maturity.

Research in this human "adolescent lag" was the subject of a conference of a notable group of scientists called in Cleveland in mid-October by the Brush Foundation. Here for a day and a half were interchanged the findings of workers in widely scattered laboratories—the University of Chicago's departments of sociology and anatomy, New York's Neurological Institute, Philadelphia's Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, the Memorial Foundation for Neuro-Endocrine Research and the fatigue laboratory at Harvard, the department of genetics of the Carnegie Institution at Cold Spring Harbor, the department of chemical hygiene at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, the American Museum of Natural History, and, of course, the group of research and health organizations in Cleveland itself. The mere listing of these impressive institutions suggests the complexities of study behind the concrete troubles of parents and teachers when Jane shoots into embarrassed gawkiness in a year or Tom discovers that his chief satisfaction is in defying the world in general. Through neuron patterns in the salamander, through the analysis of culture conflicts, through the intricacies of physiological chemistry and changes in the structure of bone, these scientists told of the work toward clues that might help to supplement the present scanty knowledge of human growth, development, and behavior, and give means of ensuring understanding and aid to young people during the adolescent storm and stress.

In physical growth and anatomical development there are already data, described at the conference by Dr. Todd and by Dr. Charles B. Davenport of the Carnegie Institution, which suggest where some of the difficulties of human beings may lie. For each child there is likely to be a couple of years of especially rapid growth and development during the long general range of the age of adolescence. This individual spurt in growth usually comes earlier for girls than for boys, but in both sexes the time of its appearance varies widely. The result is that in the teens children of the same age in years may differ greatly in their degree of maturity, and hence in their behavior. Age is a sorry measure of what one may expect of a child since, as Dr. Todd pointed out, to use it as a standard is to "compel both the precociously developed and the retarded to fit themselves into a scholastic, social and intellectual environment for which they are not apt." "Parents," he continued, "in ignorance of the facts, have rarely the intuition to be helpful and are themselves embarrassed in the face of anomalies of behavior for the occurrence of which they have at best no understanding and too often but little sympathy. The problems of adolescence call for parental education even more imperatively than they demand study and diagnosis of the adolescent himself."

November 11

A FEW weeks ago the British Government took a stand toward "the eradication of the memories of the Great War" in suggesting to all the governments that henceforward British delegations abroad and foreign delegates to Great Britain discontinue the usual ceremonial visits to the tombs of unknown soldiers and other war memorials. What originally was a gesture of real emotion, must become in time a mere formality if its thought is directed only toward the past.

In this country the symbol of Armistice Day has been adopted appropriately by the American Red Cross, and November 11 starts its annual roll call of dollar memberships to carry the next year forward. In peace as in war, the Red Cross stands as a kind of shock absorber, to soften the blows of catastrophe by tornado, flood, and other disaster beyond the power of a community to meet alone, while at the same time it carries forward its educational work in public health and international understanding. Since July 1 drought relief and the San Dominican hurricane already have taken more funds from its national treasury than were spent for disaster relief in the whole fiscal year preceding, while ahead lies the winter's burden of unusual unemploy-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment. Here is a peace-time war against suffering into which can be turned constructively the memories that the anniversary of the Armistice will recall.

One of the encouraging witnesses of the distance we have travelled since 1919 comes in the award of Pictorial Review's achievement award for 1929 to Carrie Chapman Catt. The jury of well-known citizens who give their verdict on the year's most distinctive contribution by a woman to national life in letters, science, philanthropy, or social welfare, single out Mrs. Catt's recent efforts in the promotion of international peace, as well, of course, as her lifetime of interest in women's general participation in public service. It was war itself which convinced Mrs. Catt that peace should be one of the paramount aims of a patriot, and in the succeeding years she has not ceased to work for those aims. That such an effort can now be heralded publicly as a "most distinctive contribution" may be one indication that those dead did not die in vain.

Faith in the Governor

GOVERNOR O. MAX GARDNER of North Carolina has been keenly alive to the unemployment situation in the state for some time and regards the present large-scale unemployment as the "gravest challenge to our capacity for organization, for distribution, for adjustment of workers to vocations." In an address before the North Carolina Conference on Social Work he explained how this was brought sharply to his attention. Around nine o'clock one evening a young girl of probably seventeen, holding by the hand several younger boys and girls, appeared at the Executive Mansion and asked to see the Governor. When he entered the room, without any preliminaries the young girl said: "Why can't my Daddy get a job!" And then in her own way she explained that her father had heard of an opening in Norfolk, Va., and had gone there promising to send money back home to his family. Nothing had been heard from him since and they were in actual want of food. As a final resort she had come to the head of the state to see what could be done about it.

The Governor gave her a bill to tide over the emergency, but the visit of this slip of a girl with her younger brothers and sisters haunted him for days for he said he realized that there were thousands of others like them looking to the state to do something about it. But he also knew that in order to correct it, the combined strength of the industrial, social, and economic forces of the state must be brought to bear. It was in this spirit that he addressed the conference.

The Case of Louis E. Schmidt

AFTER many months of deliberation the judicial council of the American Medical Association has handed down a decision sustaining the action of the Illinois and Chicago Medical Societies, and Dr. Louis E. Schmidt is barred from membership in the organized medical profession on charges of "unethical" conduct (see The Survey, May 15, 1929, page 227, and October 15, 1930, page 68). The council based its decision on a consideration of procedure only; it had no power to review the facts upon which the lower medical courts adjudged Dr. Schmidt guilty. Even so, its membership was divided, three to two, with a dissenting opinion signed by the chairman, Dr. George Edward Follansbee, and by Dr. James B. Herrick, who felt that the charges had been so broad and ill-defined as to constitute faulty procedure. It will not injure the professional standing to which Dr. Schmidt's own work has raised him, to have organized medicine give him a final boot. Rather, the verdict may prove a boomerang on medical organization itself. To the lay observer it seems difficult to see why it was "unethical" for Dr. Schmidt, as president of the Illinois Social Hygiene League, to accept money from the surplus of the Public Health Institute for the treatment of indigent patients by the League. That money, the doctors infer, was tainted, because the Public Health Institute, a non-profit-making pay clinic, used newspaper advertising to tell the public that it treated venereal disease. Tainted money, in turn, is taken to have corrupted the professional probity of the physician who accepted its use for the poor. If this is the basis on which a profession is to cast out one of its members, without benefit of a review of the facts or principles, it opens a field for fascinating speculation by the public. How about the ethical position of a surgeon, for example, who takes a fee for himself from a newspaper owner whose income is swelled by that same contaminated medical advertising?

New York Muddles Along

FROM having no leadership to speak of and small public interest, New York's efforts for unemployment relief suddenly, after the article on page 199 was written, took on the aspects of an emotional and political scramble to get on the band wagon. The Board of Estimate voted itself a million dollars for unemployment relief—with no strings on it. And a million dollars is front-page money even in New York. Mayor Walker called his cabinet together and the publicity went off with a bang. A police canvass to "discover" the needy; clothing depots in police stations; recreation piers, armories and other unused buildings promised for shelters; public soup kitchens to feed twelve thousand daily; a kind of moratorium to prevent evictions; a levy, entirely voluntary of course, on the pay of city employes for further relief funds in case the million did not go around. Within three days after the golden gleam of that million-dollar appropriation shot across the sky, an orgy of activity was let loose.

While all this was going on in the newspapers, organized social work was throbbing with the repercussions of the publicity incidental to the project of Wall Street financiers to raise a weekly work fund of $150,000 for two Manhattan non-sectarian family societies (see page 202). There was evidence that the public accepted this generous gesture as a solution of the private agencies' problem of unemployment relief. Agencies on the eve of important financial efforts feared to find their constituencies fortified with a ready-made alibi, "Let Wall Street do it."

Doughtily the Welfare Council came into the breach. It threw its well-oiled publicity machinery into gear, and gradually the first impression of general immunity gave way to a realization that the Wall Street work fund is just a drop in the bucket and that agencies other than the two which share it must still turn to the public for the funds necessary to carry their over-load of relief work.

Meantime the Salvation Army, exponent of direct action, has opened six food depots, euphemism for bread lines, with their workers canvassing the tenements for women and chil-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dren on short rations. This on the theory that if we must have bread lines they shall be as good bread lines as the Salvation Army knows how to run.

A New Settlement Leader

THE recent fortieth anniversary of Hull-House has reminded us how long-established settlements are as institutions go in our rapidly changing society, yet their original leaders are still splendidly in command, and there is scarcely a break in the illustrious circle of those who have been associated with the settlement movement in this country since its beginning. The appointment of Mollie Ray Carroll as headworker of the University of Chicago Settlement, is evidence that "neighborhood living" has a continuing appeal to younger men and women of distinction. Miss Carroll has been, since 1924, professor and chairman of the department of economics and sociology at Goucher College, having previously lectured at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy and served for a year as a special agent of the Child Labor Division of the U. S. Children's Bureau. She spent the year 1927-28 in Germany under a Guggenheim Foundation fellowship; the fruit of this study was her recent book, Unemployment Insurance in Germany, and from it she also contributed to the Unemployment Number of The Survey (April 1, 1929) an account of Germany's employment exchanges. Last spring she was called to testify at the Senate hearing on the Wagner unemployment bills, concerning the German unemployment insurance law. It is significant that this new settlement leader is an economist and an expert in the special phase of her subject which is most important today to the settlements and to all of us—unemployment.

Midget or Colossus?

THIRTY-SEVEN thousand midget golf courses exist in the United States, involving a capital expenditure of approximately $135,000,000, according to the latest estimates of the Department of Commerce. A conservative guess of an average of fifty players per day at each course, or over one and three quarters million people daily playing midget golf, would produce nearly half a million dollars in daily fees, and almost one hundred and seventy five million dollars a year based on the lowest entrance fee of 25 cents. Whatever the underlying causes for the taking by storm of the country by this new sport, the many problems that are coming along with it are troubling officials from coast to coast. In an effort to present a resumé of current practices as regards regulation, The American City Magazine sent a questionnaire to all city managers, asking for information on this new form of recreation. But one fifth of the cities replying reported no courses. One city has eighty courses, while a single county in New Jersey reports five hundred. License fees ranging from $1 to $1000 (in one Florida city) are required, with $25 to $50 the usual fee. About 6 per cent of the cities permit courses in zoned residential districts; only about 25 per cent report restriction on evening and Sunday playing, though there is widespread complaint on the part of the communities in this respect, because of noise, parking difficulties, automobile crowds and illumination.

In general, zoning boards of appeal are tightening up in permits to operate courses in residential districts. A recent decision handed down by Justice Witschief of the Supreme Court of the State of New York—probably the first zoning decision relative to midget courses—characterizes such courses as business locations in residential districts and therefore prohibited. Justice Witschief holds that they are neither playgrounds nor recreation centers and that the game played on them is not golf. While welcoming this decision that prevents undesirable invasion of residential areas, there are those who will not agree that midget golf courses are not recreational centers, which present special and difficult problems. In the early days midget golf courses did offer a cheap as well as desirable recreation for the whole family. Today, however, there is danger that the midget golf course unless supervised will develop as a sort of substitute for the old dance hall or as a gathering place not unlike the pool room. As one notices these "golf courses" going under roofs as the summer season closes, these misgivings should provide food for thought for those interested in the social activities of young people.

Saved by Five Hours

GANGI CERO was involved in three trials for murder, and he escaped execution, by a brief five hours, for a crime of which he was later proven to have been innocent. On the evidence that he ran in terror from the scene of a shooting in Massachusetts, that he had dropped "something"—which he claimed was his hat, which in fact he had lost—denying all knowledge of the shooting, he would have gone to the electric chair except for the chance evidence of Philomena Romano, who said she had been walking with the man who was shot, and that turning she had seen a man in the act of shooting—and that that man was not Cero but Samuel Gallo. This new evidence held up Cero's execution for a few days and later involved a new trial, with Gallo in "the cage" and Cero as a most convincing witness. "Before I die I will speak the truth," he had said. In explanation of his strange silence he had said that he had not wanted to "be stool-pigeon" on a man who had given him work when he was in need.

The same judge sat on the bench at Cero's and then at Gallo's trial, and the same attorney acted as prosecutor. Had perhaps both judge and prosecutor a misgiving that too long a bow had been drawn when Cero was tried? However that may be, at Gallo's trial the prosecuting attorney reversed himself and arguing Gallo's guilt, he completely cleared Cero. On February 28, 1929, Gallo was found guilty. But Cero was not set free. A third trial was ordered at which it was announced that both men would be retried together and the jury would then decide which of them had committed the murder. This trial of two men together for a crime in which no claim was made of their collaboration, aroused grave question among lawyers of distinction.

In the course of this third trial, the prosecuting attorney —not the one who had acted in the two earlier cases— suggested that the jury need not choose between the two defendants. Might not both of them be guilty, Gallo of having planned the murder of a man with whom he had had a bitter quarrel, and Cero of having fired the fatal shot at the bidding and on the bribe of Gallo? "There is no evidence, your Honor, on which such an assumption can be based," protested Cero's counsel. "I withdraw the suggestion," answered the prosecuting attorney. Nevertheless, in his closing argument, he made it again. At one-thirty

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on the afternoon of October 2, 1930, the jury was dismissed to consider the verdict. At five-thirty they returned to the court room and announced: "Cero Gangi not guilty. Samuel Gallo guilty of murder in the first degree."

Cero Gangi (he usually spoke his name in reversed order as is customary in Italy) had lived in practically solitary confinement from June 11, 1927, to October 2, 1930, when he was declared innocent and set free. He was saved from impending execution by a series of entirely extraneous incidents which form no part of the judicial process. That might be allowed to pass were it necessary to protect innocent persons from murder. But the archaic tradition of capital punishment will no longer serve. Twenty-four countries in the world have done away with it, as have half of the cantons of Switzerland and eight states in our own land, and these non-capital-punishment countries and states have, on the whole, a lower murder rate than prevails in capital-punishment lands of similar social composition.

Instead of a Politician

WITH the appointment of Henrietta Additon as director of New York City's Crime Prevention Bureau the uncertainty that has clouded the future of this new social mechanism seems dispelled. The Bureau, for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, was established last January within the Police Department on the urgence and according to the plan of the New York City Commission on Crime Prevention. Virginia Murray was borrowed from the Travelers' Aid Society to effect its organization, adequately equipped workers were attached to various station houses, and the Bureau got under way most encouragingly. Then the Police Commissioner was changed, Miss Murray was recalled to Travelers' Aid, and the whole project seemed to slump. Its future, as social workers saw it, hung on the quality of Mayor Walker's appointment of a director. If this appointment were political the Bureau would, it was feared, become a mere gesture, a job refuge for policemen's widows and district leaders' favorites. Its usefulness could only be assured by an appointment on merit which would bring strong and qualified leadership to its carefully planned program. The recent appointments of New York's debonair Mayor gave small encouragement to the Bureau's friends. The naming of Miss Additon to the post of director occasioned, therefore, almost as much relief as satisfaction.

Miss Additon, recently with the American Social Hygiene Association as consultant on protective measures, has an imposing background of training and experience in juvenile prevention work. To her capacity as an organizer and administrator is added a rare talent for getting on with people. All of which she will need to the utmost in steering this new social craft through New York's political seas.

The Cost of Crooks

WHEN statisticians begin figuring on the cost of crooks in these United States, they achieve a total that staggers. When they calmly double that total to take in untabulated items, they stun. Benjamin F. Battin, vice-president of the National Surety Company, estimates the annual cost of fraudulent transactions in listed items, at $3,650,000,000. The simple gesture of doubling brings in untabulated crimes and those which, presumably, were not found out. The average citizen, says Mr. Battin, suffers to the statistical tune of $750,000,000 from cases of fraudulent bankruptcy and concealment of assets. Fraudulent real-estate transactions, fraudulent insurance claims and advertising, worthless securities, embezzlement, burglary and forgery, with their various kindred, follow along with totals ranging from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000. The consumption of forbidden drugs and narcotics adds a good round billion. This mighty load, amounting to about twice the federal income tax, comes back indirectly on that poor old burden bearer, the average citizen, in the cost of living.

The Pilgrim Trust

WITH a minimum of publicity and a total absence of personal fanfare Edward H. Harkness, oil and railroad magnate, accomplished the munificent gift of $10,000,000 to charitable work in Great Britain. The deed of trust, which conveys the gift to a board of five trustees, refers to Great Britain's sacrifices during the World War and the resulting burden on her people. The fund will be known as the Pilgrim Trust. The trustees—Lord MacMillan, Stanley Baldwin, John Buchan, Sir Josiah Stamp, and Sir James Irvine—have a free hand, the only limitation lying in the legal definition of the word "charitable." Reports from London indicate that the Trust may be enriched by further gifts from Mr. Harkness, perhaps by as much as $25,000,000.

Mr. Harkness has never taken the public into his confidence as to the extent of his benefactions and, such is his temperament, never will. But gifts such as those represented by the Pilgrim Trust, the new houses at Harvard, and the Medical Center in New York will out. You can't hide the Memorial Tower at Yale under a bushel, however modest you may be. Mr. Harkness, unlike some of our more vocal philanthropists, seems to mix little emotion with the distribution of wealth. His tribute to the war-time sacrifices of Great Britain, and the allusion to his own British descent in the Pilgrim Trust deed is a personal expression larger than he usually permits himself. Whatever his own predilections may be, he invariably seeks the advice of experts before committing himself to a project and never acts without the most careful evaluation of long-time usefulness.

The Commonwealth Fund, associated with the Harkness name, is not a creation of Edward S. Harkness, although he is its president. It was founded in 1918 by his mother, the late Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness. The original trust of $10,000,000 was increased by gifts during her lifetime and by bequests in her will to about $38,000,000.

A Matter of Understanding

FRANCES PERKINS, that genius among story-tellers, is responsible for a new one which describes a state of mind from which none is immune. It had to do with a young—and very "intellectual"—member of her staff who dashed into the office one morning and announced, all aglow, that she had just read Einstein's new book and it was "wonderful."

"But, Jane," (or it may have been Sue or Elsie), Miss Perkins asked gently, "did you understand it? I read somewhere in the newspaper a little while ago that Professor Einstein said there wouldn't be a dozen people in the world who could understand it."

"Why, yes," countered the eager student, "I understood all of the words and some of the sentences."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Burden of Mass Relief

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

"A THOUSAND men are sleeping nightly on the lower level of Michigan Avenue along a loading platform of one of the big buildings while the automobiles roll by overhead and the winter has not yet begun, though the nights are cold." *Chicago.*

"Fifteen hundred men are sleeping outdoors. They have no work and must find shelters in doorways and corners as best they can." *Pittsburgh.*

"The Sisters at St. Vincent's Hospital give bread and a cup of soup to whoever comes to their door, but the numbers have mounted to hundreds and the Sisters fear that they cannot continue to feed them." *New York.*

And the winter is still ahead.

There can be no doubt of the distress signals. They are flying at every turn in every city of the country. The clouds of unemployment show no rifts and the scurrying crowds of victims of the storm grow steadily in numbers and in misery.

All the agencies of relief, strained as they are by months of unremitting pressure, are stripped for action in a situation which conservative observers regard as of disaster proportions. The niceties of modern social work, the careful processes of building and rehabilitation are going overboard. The struggle is reduced to the simple elements of food and shelter for the hungry and the homeless.

The heaviest weight of distress falls on the cities. Added to their own load, inevitable in an industrial depression, is the steady migration from towns and small communities which the most urgent advice and warning is powerless to stem. The setting up of necessary relief machinery, with its unavoidable publicity, brings to a city a new stream of distress pushing its way blindly and unreasoningly toward any gleam of hope. Wide-range planning for relief has its place in the whole picture, but when it comes down to the bare facts of food and shelter, it is the community organization that holds the bag, the community that must measure its problem and muster its resources to deal with it.

Statistics gathered by Ralph Hurlin of the Russell Sage Foundation from the public-relief departments of twenty-two medium-sized cities show that between August 1929 and August 1930 the number of families aided increased 146 per cent. Relief expenditures, not including mothers' aid or veterans' relief, rose from $341,000 to $840,484, a gain of 146 per cent. Fifty-four non-sectarian agencies doing family case work showed in the same period an increase of 74 per cent in the number of families aided and of 61 per cent in relief expenditures. September figures are still incomplete, but enough are already in hand to show that the curve, instead of falling as it does normally in September, is continuing to rise. Fourteen public-relief departments that have reported show a rise of 9.7 per cent in aggregate relief in September over August, while thirty-one non-sectarian family societies show a rise of 2.2 per cent. The smaller increase for the private agencies as compared with the public is accounted for by the fact that several large societies in the reporting group were forced by lack of funds to refuse new cases and to reduce drastically the relief expenditures on the old ones.

PRIVATE relief agencies everywhere frankly admit their lack of resources to cope alone with such a situation. But fortunately many cities have developed, in the past ten years, a working arrangement between public and private agencies which divides the load logically and minimizes the danger of indiscriminate dumping of responsibility by one on the other. In Boston, for instance, the whole burden of unemployment relief is carried by the Overseers of the Poor. The Family Society supplements Overseers' aid in special cases, and in many instances gives service where the entire financial help comes from public funds. Up to October 1 of this year, Boston had spent $1,924,970 on public relief, not including mothers' aid, an increase of $645,683 over the same period last year. The City Council has just appropriated an additional $1,000,000 for this purpose, and has approved a popular subscription of $2,000,000 for further family relief. It is not clear how this fund will be raised or disbursed.

Milwaukee has much the same situation as Boston. Here a reorganization of the public department occurred

Foregoing the new fur coat and another car, is what the unemployment crisis means to some of us; to others, it means overwork with insufficient funds and personnel; to millions, it means shivering hours in the bread line, the threat of eviction and hunger and cold for dependents. For more than a year we have had Europe's experience, our own "slump" to warn us of what was ahead—unless we acted to forestall it. How, belatedly but energetically, we are rising at last to the current need, is sketched here in five articles reviewing emergency relief plans, community efforts to lessen the sag, proposed plans of the family societies, organized labor's program, the increasing need for public-relief funds. Forthcoming Survey articles in this field are announced on page 200. On the inside front cover is a reading list of Survey articles on unemployment and how industry, communities, government, labor can help find a way out.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

coincidentally with the beginning of the unemployment period. Here the department assumes full responsibility for all non-resident cases and all straight unemployment cases hitherto unknown to social agencies.

St. Paul, which does not feel itself as hard hit as many other cities, has developed under the stress of present conditions a system of registering the unemployed and giving relief when needed in the form of grocery and coal orders and two days work a week on public improvements. It has besides given a subsidy of $18,000 to the family agencies which may also requisition the department for grocery and coal orders for families in their care where unemployment is a factor.

Public and private team work is also in evidence in Pittsburgh where the family agencies, led by the Welfare Fund, induced the City Council to appropriate $100,000 for direct relief to families of unemployed men. The administration of the fund lies with the Department of Public Welfare, but each of the six leading agencies accept their quota of cases for simple investigation and service, all relief expenditures being met by order on city funds. In other words, the city supplies the money and the private agencies the case-work service.

Unhappily, all the pictures of public and private cooperation in the emergency are not so encouraging. From Toledo, A City the Auto Ran Over (Survey Graphic, March 1930) comes another story. Wendell F. Johnson, director of the Social Service Federation, says;

> The situation as reflected in relief demands is getting rapidly worse. The number of families under care is about four times as great as it was a year ago, and relief expenditures are proportionately higher. The heaviest drain is upon city funds. The city is putting up to the voters in November a bond issue for $750,000 which, if passed, will be used as wages for part-time work for men in need of relief. Since this agency handles public funds, we cannot limit our intake. Standards of work are, of course, suffering, since the average case load per worker is mounting to almost impossible heights.

ON the whole, the agencies in cities with even a skeleton organization for outdoor relief seem in better condition to cope with the storm than those where the entire burden rests on private machinery. In Cleveland, which has no outdoor system, the agencies see their only hope in a work fund to provide immediate employment for those most needing it. A bond issue of $200,000 for work in the parks is now assured. The Cleveland Community Fund in adopting its budget for next year took cognizance of the plight of the family societies by increasing their allotments by 28 per cent. Since the total budget was held at the 1930 figure of $4,650,000, these increases were only at the expense of other types of work. Neighborhood agencies were cut 22.5 per cent, character-building 12 per cent, health-promotion 14 per cent, and hospitals 6 per cent.

To show the agencies that it meant business the Cleveland Fund announced the following general budget policies "applicable to all agencies for 1931":

1. No salary increases.
2. Elimination of conference travel and expense.
3. Filling of staff vacancies only where positively essential.
4. Curtailment or full elimination of annual meetings' expense.
5. No extension of services or creation of new services during 1931.

But with all this shifting of funds and with the hope that the bond issue will ease the pressure, Cleveland still faces the inescapable conclusion that at least another half million will be needed to ward off actual want from its people. And so it has tied an emergency tail onto the Community Fund kite—an extra emergency fund of $750,000 to meet the present extraordinary need. Pledges for this will be sought only from the "higher bracket," contributors of $100 or more, and only after the subscriber has equaled his contribution of last year. A third of this special fund is already ear-marked for the deficits which the relief agencies, with disconcerting unanimity, have been rolling up since midsummer.

Philadelphia, which discontinued public outdoor relief in 1879, has been forced by the present stress to return to it. This year $150,000 was appropriated on an emergency basis. This was exhausted in the late summer. Under pressure from the Committee of One Hundred, led by Jacob Billikopf, and the All-Philadelphia Community Council, led by Karl deSchweinitz, an item of $200,000 for family relief has been put into the budget for 1931. "But meantime," says Mr. Billikopf, "families supported by the department with its emergency fund are in dire distress."

The Philadelphia Family Society has had a hard year. Its relief funds enabled it to care for an average of 750 families a month, but that peak was reached in the early spring and no new case could be accepted unless an old one was closed or some benevolent individual made a special

Articles to Come

Watch early issues of The Survey for the following practical articles on how to ease hard times:

CONNECTING THE MAN AND THE JOB, BY PAUL H. DOUGLAS
How and why the Wagner bill, up in Congress again next month, is fought, and the constructive program it would make possible is told in an article on the kind of machinery this country needs to cut down the high cost, in human and business terms, of job-hunting and job-filling.

CUSHIONING UNEMPLOYMENT, BY PAUL H. DOUGLAS
A leading economist, who has made a special study of the subject, canvasses the possibilities of unemployment insurance from the point of view of American needs and American institutions.

THE SCHENECTADY EXPERIMENT, BY BEULAH AMIDON
As imaginatively as in its "House of Magic" the General Electric experiments with new applications of electrical power, it is now trying out the first large-scale unemployment insurance program to be drafted by a major industry in this country. The Survey will offer a quick journalistic report on the situation out of which the plan arose, how it was framed, what is hoped from it by both management and men, what suggestion it has in principle and in method for other industries.

THE PART THE RETAILER PLAYS, BY A. LINCOLN FILENE
The chairman of the board of directors of the Filene Store, Boston, asks how far and by what method the merchant can help the manufacturer regularize his business—and offers an answer to his own question.

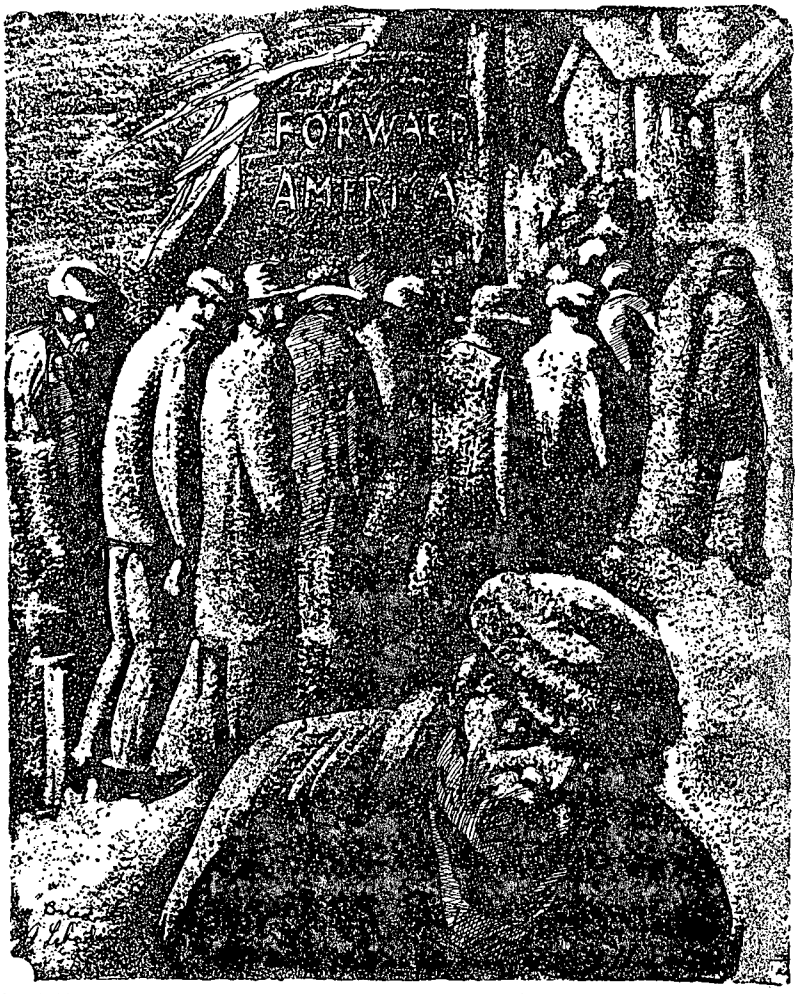
WHEN SHUT-DOWN CAME, BY EWAN CLAGUE AND W. J. COUPER
The story of the dismissal wage paid long-term employes thrown out of work when five plants closed—what it meant to those who received it, and what happened to those who did not. The article is based on case studies of several hundred workers, "let out" because of industrial changes.

For a list of helpful articles already published in The Survey, see the inside front cover of this issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

contribution. The end of March the Welfare Federation allotted $20,000 to the Society for emergency relief. Immediately the case load soared to 1059. But in three months this fund was exhausted and the Society was obliged to cut back to its March basis. This static condition will continue until more funds are provided by the Welfare Federation. The Society has asked for an additional $100,000 for relief the coming year.

In St. Louis, which has no municipal system of outdoor relief, the Provident Association is in a situation similar to that of the Philadelphia Society. As early as last July the Association found its relief deficit mounting to such heights that it was forced to stop intake and to cut down to bare necessities the service to its two thousand open cases. The Community Fund could give no help, but by September a few special gifts enabled the Association to reopen its doors, very cautiously, to newcomers. "But the danger of having to close again hangs over the organization, though it appears now that we can weather the difficulty until cold weather." What will happen then no one is prepared to say.



BREAD LINE *A. Lebedinsky in The New Masses*

Chicago shares with New York the doubtful distinction of being a magnet for the homeless man. The normal relief problem of both cities is aggravated every winter by an influx of unattached, often unemployable men from the outlying country. In times of emergency they constitute a staggering burden on relief resources. Chicago is making a determined effort to differentiate between its unemployment problem and its relief problem. Governor Emmerson, with an active Citizens' Commission, is struggling with the one. The other falls back on the social agencies. Until midsummer the United Charities accepted responsibility for all family cases in which unemployment was a major factor. But the load was too great, and it was obliged to limit its intake to families where imminent eviction, serious illness, or some other tragic complication was added to unemployment.

One of the first steps of the Governor's Commission, pressed through at the urgence of the United Charities, was to set up a work fund which will give employment to a minimum of 250 family men, on park and other public work. The work will be paid for at the regular wage scale but will be for part time only. Another group of the Commission is preparing to raise a relief fund in weekly payments by wealthy citizens, which will be allotted to the various organizations and dispensed by approved methods. An emergency lodging-house for two thousand men has already been opened.

Detroit's proud boast that it does all its relief work with public funds without recourse to private charity is put to a severe test by the present situation, for Detroit has been hard hit by the depression and the needs of its people are pressing. Mayor Frank Murphy rode into office on a high wave of promises to find work for the idle. A count showed that one hundred thousand of them were ready to hold him to his promise and that of these some twenty thousand were hungry. There has been so much drum-beating over the Detroit situation that it is not easy to estimate the efficacy of Mayor Murphy's far-flung program. The stress of midwinter will put it to the test. Social workers find much to criticize, yet the fact remains that he has succeeded in organizing the whole city, with little partisan discord, into a united effort to supply immediate jobs and relief, and to swing all resources into a work program calculated to last out the winter. His committees are busily at work staggering industrial shifts, arranging for the conversion of timber on waste land into cordwood, drumming up odd jobs, and consolidating neighborhood chores into full days' work. They are pushing forward such public improvements as are already financed, and urging the financing of new ones. In relief activities, a special committee has raised a fund on which grocery, fuel, and rent orders for families are drawn. The next step will be to set up soup kitchens and lodgings for the homeless. All employment and all relief is rigidly restricted, in theory at least, to persons who have been residents of Detroit for at least a year.

And, finally, New York with its great sprawling problems of unemployment and of relief, problems so overgrown that they yield to no comparisons! The census last April gave New York about 254,000 unemployed. Labor leaders put the figure today at 300,000 for organized labor alone. What the total may be is anyone's guess. New York has had no direct outdoor relief since 1897, the weight of general family care falling on privately supported charities. The city budget for 1931 shows heavy increases in items of relief, but these are for various specific purposes, their distri-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bution determined by statute, and hold little prospect of easing the burden of the private agencies. These, with their expenditures already double those of a year ago, are facing a winter of unprecedented difficulty. Applicants ineligible for any of the city funds are a steadily mounting tide. How high it will rise when winter sets in and seasonal employment suffers its annual slump, no one dares to predict.

Until recently, strong leadership in the situation seemed lacking. Social workers had evolved plans that called for citizen cooperation, and committees had waited on the mayor, but popular opinion was not stirred. Then came forward a group of financiers and industrialists with their own proposal to raise a work fund of $150,000 a week to pay a living wage to one thousand men, the fund to be administered by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society, the two largest nonsectarian family agencies in Manhattan. Most of the employment will be in parks at a wage which, it is assumed, will not lower existing standards. Other relief societies, settlements, and so forth, may refer clients for placement, and will be asked to cooperate in stirring up and consolidating neighborhood jobs, particularly inside work.

The work-fund plan to which so many cities are turning in the emergency, is not an innovation in New York. William H. Matthews of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, inaugurated it in 1914 with a squad of half a dozen men in Bronx Park. He has used it increasingly ever since. In the first nine months of this year, the Association gave this form of relief to 1546 men, paying them $204,871 in wages. Of the men so employed, 943 were unknown to a social agency until unemployment brought them to its door.

Apart from this work fund, admittedly inadequate to the overwhelming demand, New York agencies have no particular plan under way. Social workers shake their heads, "All we can do is the best we can, get all the money we can, and make it go as far as we can. There will be no frills on social work this winter".

Some Plans for Steady Work

By BEULAH AMIDON

PROPHECIES that bigger and better prosperity is just around the corner have been crowded off the front page by the announcement that President Hoover has appointed a national committee to deal with the present unemployment crisis. The committee of seven is to take the lead in correlating the activities of nation, states, and cities in stimulating business activity, reducing unemployment, and relieving the immediate needs of the unemployed. Its membership includes: Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior; James J. Davis, secretary of labor; Patrick J. Hurley, secretary of war; Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture; Robert P. Lamont, secretary of commerce; Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Lamont, the chairman, states that the group will serve merely as a "preliminary committee" to set up whatever organization is found necessary to cope with the emergency. The country will probably be divided into districts, with local committees to cooperate with the federal government and with the states. Edward Eyre Hunt, secretary of President Harding's Unemployment Conference in 1921 over which Mr. Hoover, then secretary of commerce, presided, has been called into conference in laying the plans for 1930. Colonel Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York and organizer of unemployment relief in 1921, has been asked to take charge of the organization.

Not waiting for national leadership, various communities have, during the past two years, devised machinery for constructive, long-term handling of unemployment as a community problem (see The Survey, May 15, page 185). Three states—New York, Ohio, and Illinois—are making some effort to deal with unemployment on a state-wide basis. In Ohio, the governor has appointed a committee to carry forward, for the whole state, a program similar to that pushed by the Permanent Committee in Cincinnati.

Almost a year ago, Governor Roosevelt of New York appointed a committee of five members, representing banking, manufacture, labor, and the state government, to serve as a Commission on Reducing Unemployment through Stabilizing Industry. This committee has acted as a clearing-house of information on going plans for stabilization. It has held conferences in industrial centers, the last on the use of public works to stimulate business activity. The committee's second report, containing specific recommendations for further work, will be submitted to the governor early in November.

FORTY-FIVE industrialists, bankers, labor leaders, welfare workers, and churchmen were recently appointed by Governor Emmerson of Illinois as a committee to deal with the winter's unemployment crisis. Benjamin M. Squires, state labor adviser and chairman of the Trade Board of the Men's Clothing Industry, Chicago Market, is chairman pro tem. In a statement the day after the committee was organized, he outlined the probable procedure:

1. Registration of the unemployed, perhaps through the election-board machinery.
2. Formation of a clearing-house for placement of the unemployed through public employment offices.
3. Stimulation of federal, county, city, sanitary district, and other public construction through a public-works' committee.
4. Stimulation of semi-public and private construction through a private-works' committee.
5. Formation of a community chest under the supervision of charity and social-welfare organizations and raising funds through solicitation primarily of business and industrial heads.
6. Formulation of plans to spread work around by rotating jobs, shortening the work day and the work week.
7. Formation of a bureau to secure fair prices for food.

If Gifford Pinchot, Republican candidate for governor in Pennsylvania, is elected, his new term in office will begin with state-wide plans for dealing with unemployment, already drafted. Mr. Pinchot last month organized a widely representative committee which is doing preliminary spade work now and will be ready to report to him with a definite program on January 1. Mr. Pinchot has directed the com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mittee, in considering "how the amount of unemployment may be reduced and how the condition of the unemployed and their families may be alleviated," to canvass the following subjects: seasonal fluctuations in demand for work; employment agencies; unemployment due to changes in markets and manufacturing methods; a planned program of public works; stabilization of incomes during periods of unemployment.

No American city was so adequately prepared for the present emergency as was Cincinnati, Ohio, which, in the spring of 1928, before business had begun to slow down, organized a Permanent Committee on Stabilizing Employment, the ten subcommittees of which include the business, industrial, and social-service leaders of the community (see The Survey, December 15, 1929, page 330).

In summing up the definite accomplishments of this committee, Fred K. Hoehler, its secretary, who is also director of public welfare in Cincinnati, writes:

> The result of our stabilization effort before the emergency actually set in was to bring a large number of our employers to a consciousness of their responsibility for maintaining as many employes in jobs as possible. The result here was that a large group, approximately 50 per cent of the employers in Cincinnati, stretched their employment by various methods, either staggering, reducing hours, or by some other approach to the question.

In a paper before the recent convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services in Toronto, Mr. Hoehler reported:

> The City of Cincinnati and the various city, village, and country units surrounding the city have furnished more work for the unemployed during the past winter and spring than they have ever furnished before under similar conditions. This expenditure of public funds was not only well timed, but was according to a program well thought out in advance. . . .

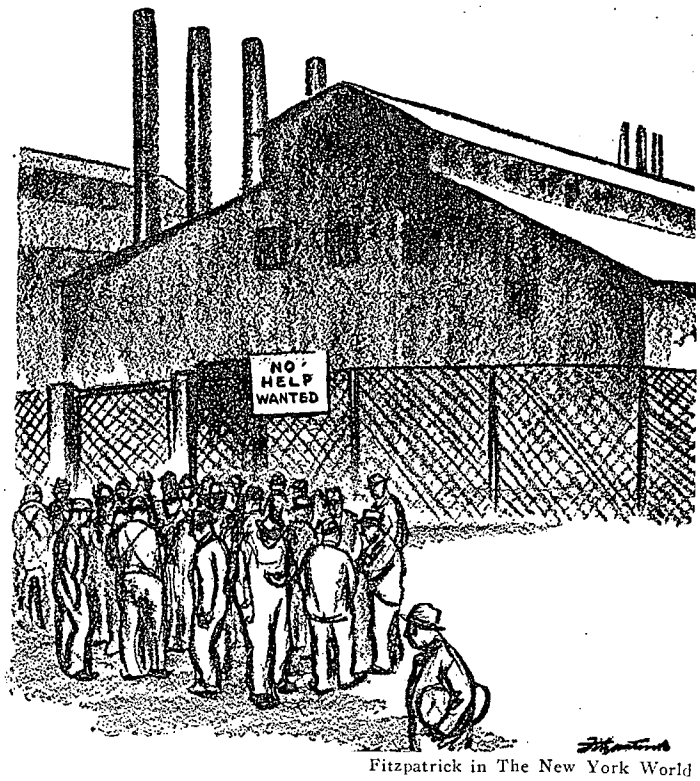
A subcommittee on temporary employment made an advance survey of possible short-time jobs, and set up a large committee of one hundred members to secure such jobs for the unemployed in time of emergency. So far, the thorough reorganization of the Employment Bureau, recommended by the Permanent Committee a year ago, has not been accomplished. Mr. Hoehler reports, however, a general awakening of interest on the part of the personnel of the Bureau and, in his opinion, on the part of the officials responsible for their appointment.

About a year ago, a group of Dayton citizens—manufacturers, trade unionists, social workers, educators—set themselves to study their local employment situation and to work out a plan for cutting down unemployment in Dayton (see The Survey, April 15, 1930, page 71). As the result, a Committee on the Stabilization of Employment was set up, "primarily interested in a long-time program, which may eventually bring about increased stabilization among the industries of Dayton." Data on employment and unemployment during recent years, and information on experiments in stabilization by industries and by community effort in this country, have been collected and sent out bi-weekly to local industrial and commercial organizations. Early in October, a subcommittee on employment agencies submitted a plan for establishing in place of the State-City Employment Bureau which does not at present function to the satisfaction of either employers or employes, a bureau "which will give a complete employment service for every type of applicant."

UNDER the leadership of Mayor Frank Murphy, Detroit has established a community organization for meeting the unemployment problem which, it is hoped, will endure beyond the present emergency and "work out plans and make recommendations by which such emergencies as those faced at present may be either eliminated or distress mitigated in the future." The organization centers in a general committee, headed by G. Hall Roosevelt as general chairman. Other officers include a treasurer, organization secretary, reporting secretary, and three trustees. The committee's activities are divided among the following subcommittees: executive, advisory, colored advisory, creating employment, employment agencies, legal aid, public works, publicity, regularization of employment, relief, research.

The committee on employment agencies is coordinating the work of the free employment agencies in Detroit and augmenting these facilities through a Central Free Employment Bureau. The subcommittee on the regularization of employment is working with the larger employers and, through plans for staggering employment, part-time employment, rotation of employes, and so on, is helping increase the number of men employed. The first major job of the subcommittee on research was a complete registration on the unemployed in Detroit. The machinery of the local election committee was used. Approximately eighty thousand unemployed were listed during a three-day registration period and an additional five thousand have since enrolled at the committee headquarters. The cards were immediately sorted according to occupation and number of dependents, and further analysis and tabulation are being made.

The subcommittee on public works was formed to make a careful study of all public employment and of public-works projects, under way or suggested, during the next year. A study of city finances was included. It was found necessary to increase the bonded limit for



Fitzpatrick in The New York World

America's Problem

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

public-improvement purposes to take care of authorized improvements and plans, and an amendment to the city charter was on the ballot on November 4, to permit the additional issue of about eighteen million dollars of public bonds.

In Boston, a Committee on Unemployment appointed by the Council of Social Agencies, is concentrating its effort on the establishment of an Institute on the Stabilization of Employment. The Institute would serve as a fact-finding, educational, and consultive agency in its field. The mayor has called a conference of economists, educators, and other citizens to assist the committee in formulating its program.

LAST winter a subcommittee of the industrial relations committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, with Morris E. Leeds as chairman, published a program for the stabilization of employment in the Philadelphia area which is a gold mine of suggestion for other industrial districts (see The Survey, February 1, 1930, page 507). This fall, the research program outlined in that report is getting under way through the cooperation of the industrial research department of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Leeds Committee. The program centers around: the regularization of employment; measuring employment and unemployment currently; a better distribution of public work; more effective organization in bringing workers and jobs together; vocational education and guidance; social effects of unemployment. For each study or set of studies, there is being developed a committee which will advise as to scope, direction, and method and will be responsible for carrying into action such of the recommendations as seem desirable.

In New York City, the only gesture toward anything more constructive than "unemployment relief" is the free employment bureau opened early in the fall. It has registered 45,000 jobless men and women in eight weeks, and has found some sort of work for 10,900 of them.

In Rochester, New York, a Civic Committee on Unemployment was organized last winter, which parallels locally the work of the state commission. The committee is functioning through eight subcommittees on temporary employment, stabilization, fact-finding, relief-study, construction reserves, vocational guidance and training, central employment, public information. The recently organized central employment subcommittee aims to coordinate the efforts of all the employment agencies in the city. S. Park Harman, secretary of the Rochester committee, states: "They have already improved the use and cooperation of these agencies and the employment department of plants, and are getting started on a study of the feasibility of a central employment bureau."

A permanent program for dealing with unemployment in Baltimore has been submitted by the temporary chairman of the Municipal Commission on Stabilization of Employment organized last winter. This report outlines a suggested organization with a general committee and a group of subcommittees, and a full-time executive secretary. An immediate conference of local employers is urged, and a more adequate Municipal Employment Bureau.

In accordance with its plan of work, adopted in June, the subcommittee on constructive plan has submitted to the Committee on Employment of the Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies a program of activity that can be put into effect at once, to mitigate the current situation and also to form the basis for a long-term effort to deal with unemployment. The subcommittee urges the organization of "three committees representative of the three elements in the community most concerned—business, government, social agencies—each of which shall develop the possibilities of constructive action in its own fields and all of which, acting together, shall pool or coordinate those activities that can most effectively be carried on jointly."

In Lincoln, Nebraska, the Committee on the Stabilization of Employment, following a detailed survey of the local situation last winter, is working toward the establishment of a public-employment bureau with trained personnel.

Through cooperation among the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, the municipal authorities, and the social agencies, an Employment Stabilization Commission was organized last winter with G. M. Williams, president of the Marmon Motor Car Company, as chairman. The fact-finding committee of this Commission recently submitted a report covering the six months' period ending October 1. Last February this committee arranged with a number of local firms for monthly employment reports, covering from a fifth to a third of the employed persons in Indianapolis. On the basis of these reports and of its study of the whole unemployment problem, the committee has worked out a suggested long-range program for reducing seasonal and cyclical employment through private business, through public departments, and through the employment exchange. The fact-finding committee has given particular attention to employment stabilization plans in local industry.

AN unemployment situation in Minneapolis and St. Paul three years ago lead to a study of employment curves in the Twin Cities, under the direction of Professor William H. Stead of the University of Minnesota (see The Survey, March 15, 1930, page 704). One of the projects growing out of that study was a Northwestern Employment Stabilization Institute, organized last spring. An employment survey in Duluth was completed during the summer, giving a clear picture of the local situation and outlining projects of public work over a two-year period. A similar program is being drawn up for St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the employment figures for the three cities are being brought down to date. A seminar group of fifteen students at the University is making a brief digest of the stabilization efforts of individual firms through the country. The Institute hopes to use this information in suggesting improvements and methods of approach to those local industries and firms that are particularly erratic in their employment.

These efforts, useful as they are proving locally, have been scattered and uncorrelated. Beyond the present emergency, stretches the problem of our "normal" unemployment, which, it is increasingly felt, can never be dealt with in piecemeal fashion. Many of those who have followed the history of our industrial employment during the past five or six years, have held that had the 1921 conference continued to function in line with the recommendations of its various committees, the current emergency would have been forestalled or at least materially reduced. The one constructive gain that can come out of the "hard times" of 1930, economists and social workers are pointing out, would be a permanent agency which, on a national scale, would study unemployment, serve as a clearing house of information, correlate state and local efforts to stabilize industry, and work out constructive methods of cutting down the results of the seasonal and cyclical depressions that fall so heavily on us all.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Labor's Unemployment Program

By LOUIS STARK

UNEMPLOYMENT hung like a wraith over the proceedings of the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor. It was the chief topic of conversation whenever two or more delegates met. It dominated the proceedings of the building-trades, metal-trades and label-trades departments which met a few days before the parent organization. It served both as an attack on the administration at Washington and as a defense of that administration's policy from the lips of President Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis, both of whom addressed the convention.

More attention was paid to unemployment, by the Executive Council in its report, than to any other subject. The program designed to deal with the problem, was more comprehensive and far-reaching than any yet devised by organized labor. And the discussion went even further, for it embraced the proposal for the establishment of the five-hour day in industry. Such a radical, even revolutionary departure, placed before the delegates by a veteran ultra-conservative like James O'Connell, bosom friend of the late Samuel Gompers, came with something of a shock to observers. In other days the suggestion would have brought forth smiles and witty sallies, yet the delegates never turned a hair. It recalled the remark of Mr. Gompers who, upon being asked whether labor would never be satisfied, replied that so long as one man remained unemployed and one mouth remained unfed the hours of labor were too long.

Although the proposal to favor the five-hour day was shelved for a year in order to permit further study, it was handled sympathetically by the committee in charge and a loophole was left for reopening the matter next year. Those who were favorably inclined towards the proposal held that another year of business depression would find the delegates urging the twenty-five-hour work week. That the convention could seriously consider such a measure, offered by a tried conservative who is regarded as one of the "elder statesmen" of the labor movement, was pointed to by some as showing the ability of the Federation to change with the times—"There's life in the old girl yet," as one man remarked.

The unemployment program included the familiar principles covered in the Wagner bills: establishment of unemployment exchanges, improvement of statistics dealing with employment, and the speeding-up of public works to meet the emergency situation. Chief among the additional proposals were the following: the establishment of a National Economic Council consisting of representatives of all producer and consumer groups, charged with the responsibility of advising the nation on how economic equilibrium may be achieved through balancing consumption with production; appointment by President Hoover of a special commission to study technological employment; reduction of the working day, the universal five-day week and vacations with pay; vocational guidance and retraining for those displaced by technical progress; a special study of unemployment-relief plans and of a scheme of education that will prepare young people more adequately for the problems of life and particularly of self-support.

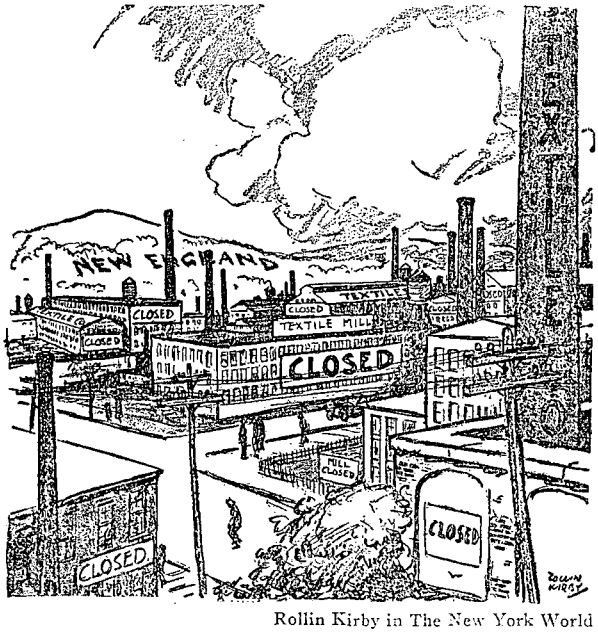
As a practical matter and one upon which immediate emphasis may be placed, the five-day plank will have labor's concentrated attention during the ensuing year. No details were offered concerning the set-up of the national advisory body or National Economic Council. From the wording of the report it is to be assumed that the job of industrial stabilization is up to industry and management, with labor offering to cooperate but not to take the lead.

THE Federation restated its high-wage policy, with no reduction during depressions and wages rising in proportion to increasing productivity. In this respect President Hoover's message might have been written by William Green, the Federation's president, so closely did it approximate A. F. of L. policy.

If the proposal of the five-hour day was an indication that the Federation could change with the times, the convention's stand on unemployment insurance was regarded by some as neutralizing that sign of progress. The attack on unemployment insurance was led by President Green who referred to it as a "dole" and argued that it would enmesh the individual worker in a routine of registrations with state agencies that would hinder his freedom. Mr. Green felt that it would make the worker "a ward of the state" and might even result in having employment exchanges compel him to work in non-union industries. In any event, he submitted, a law similar to Great Britain's could not be enacted here, for it would have to be adopted in forty-eight separate state legislatures.

The committee's report on unemployment insurance also opposed the plan because it would compel the worker to carry with him "an industrial passport," and because it would tend to hamper the worker in his struggle for the right to organize.

Max Zaritsky, of the cap-makers' union and delegates Ohl of Wisconsin and Slavens of Newport, R. I., pleaded for the resolutions favoring unemployment insurance. Mr. Zaritzky emphasized the statement made to the convention by Senator Wagner of New York, that the "dole" in the form of charity



Rollin Kirby in The New York World

Where's the smoke from the chimneys?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was already a fact. His proposal was to attack the problem at its source, the source being that "industry is not based on the principle of service but on the principle of profit." Until a time when the question could be handled from that viewpoint he favored a system of unemployment insurance. With unemployment insurance, he felt, the worker would be able better to retain his self-respect than under a system of charity. His own union, he explained, has unemployment insurance made up by contribution solely from the employers and administered by the union. The report of the committee with its frank disapproval of the measure but with the suggestion that it form part of the Executive Council's study of relief programs, was adopted.

THE convention applauded the results of the Southern organization campaign of last year and the formation of 112 new local unions in the South. Support was voted to the four thousand textile strikers in Danville, Va., whose walkout occurred shortly before the opening of the convention.

When the convention meets again, Danville will either have been a high-water mark in the Federation's Southern program or it will have gone the way of Marion and Elizabethton. Despite the blood and tears and money spent in Marion and Elizabethton in the last year, the sacrifices have left but moribund locals in those textile centers. Danville is looked to by many as the third and, perhaps for some time, the last important opportunity for the Federation in the South. It was this that actuated the speakers from the textile areas in their pleas for full support.

The troublesome problem of jurisdictional disputes in the building industry has not been solved despite the apparent progress made in the last year in framing machinery to cope with this perennial source of trouble.

The arbitration machinery requires the assent of all international unions in the building-trades' department. Two important organizations, the carpenters and the bricklayers, are not in the department and are not inclined to sign the proposed pact. The electrical workers, another large union within the department, is frankly opposed to the plan and in favor of one that would have jurisdictional disputes settled within the ranks of labor. In addition, some of the smaller unions, apparently ready to "go along," have changed their minds but are not yet ready to announce that fact. Judging by the present situation, the next year is not likely to see much progress made towards establishing machinery to settle jurisdictional disputes.

The convention disclosed that labor is hammering away at the injunction problem, with passage of the Blaine-Norris-Walsh anti-injunction bill as its objective. The attitude of candidates for Congress toward this bill, it was decided, should be the touchstone of labor's decision to support or withhold support from them. This bill has been before Congress for nearly a year and is apparently winning support as the months go by.

With the exception of unemployment, there is no measure that labor is so much interested in as the pending anti-injunction bill. Allied with it is the campaign to outlaw the "yellow-dog" contract. Labor is now confronted with a "double-decker" yellow-dog contract, as explained by William Smith of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers. This young, virile union is fighting the attempt of some employers to compel workers to sign contracts that not only will they not join a union but that they will not permit their children who may work in the mill, to do so.

Organized labor does not yet see the necessity for establishing a general defense fund to give prompt assistance to those in need. Preference is for the assessment method or for the appeal to all affiliated bodies for voluntary assistance. Proposal for the establishment of a central fund by the addition of one cent per member to the per capita tax made no headway. It was suggested four years ago in Detroit but met the identical fate that it did this year in Boston.

On immigration, the convention took its usual stand for almost complete exclusion and a raising of the bars against Mexicans and Canadians who may commute daily across the border to work. The convention reiterated its suggestion of a quota for Mexicans.

Facing the Coming Winter

By JOANNA C. COLCORD

HOW can we best prepare to meet the coming winter?

A group of executives of family welfare societies met at the Russell Sage Foundation in September to discuss this pressing question. Their suggestions were in turn submitted to a group of representatives of chests and councils for joint discussion. In the following digest of the points under consideration, the reader should keep in mind that this was not a delegated but an invited body, and that no resolutions were passed. An attempt is made here merely to list the most interesting suggestions, without committing the group, the agencies represented, or any indivdual member to specific recommendations.

1. In a winter like the one ahead of us, family societies should do their part, even at some expense of standards, to carry the increased load. If, however, standards are completely wrecked, so that it would take years to get back to normal, the loss in the long run will be greater than any apparent immediate gain. Some point between first-grade case work and complete scrapping of standards must be arrived at, with the central core of the society's work going on much as usual.

The point was made that in business, when retrenchment is necessary, great care is taken not to imperil the basic structure, on which future progress must be built up.

Various suggestions were made for dealing more effectively with increased loads. (Further details of actual plans can

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be learned by inquiry from family societies in the cities indicated.)

a. Intake bureau, either in district office or centralized. The most experienced workers ought to be in charge of these. A scheme of rotation should probably be employed to reduce overstrain. (St. Louis, New York.)

b. Use of volunteers to take over special tasks. Calling back to the colors of former professional workers for periods of volunteer service. (Toledo, Harrisburg, St. Paul, Minneapolis.)

c. Development of office assistants, or other devices for relieving the case-working staff of clerical tasks. (Cleveland, Toledo, New York.)

d. A "housecleaning period" at the beginning of the winter. (Minneapolis.)

e. Special plans for dealing with the homeless. (Cleveland, New York, Toledo.)

f. Job-finding by the family agency. Care must be taken not to overdo this; the work of public and commercial employment bureaus of good standards must be strengthened, not undercut. A certain number of opportunities for employment will come in, however, and plans for orderly handling must be developed. Centralized weekly bulletin to districts; arrangements with selected commercial agencies. (St. Louis.) Direct contacts with employers. (Akron, Minneapolis.)

2. It was doubted by the family group whether it would be good chest policy to go out this fall and try to raise in a single campaign enough funds to meet all the needs for an emergency winter. A tremendous single effort of this sort, with the attendant scarehead publicity about unemployment, will, it was felt, increase panic among the clients, and, by overadvertising relief resources, swamp any increases secured. No amount which could be raised by these methods could possibly be enough to meet the needs which the methods themselves would stimulate.

3. Instead, the group, returning to its earlier experience when the societies were financing their own work, recalled that they never despaired when going into a bad winter with insufficient relief funds. They were not afraid even to borrow for this purpose, and to go rather heavily in debt. They knew the funds could be raised, and raised more quickly and effectively when the need was actually apparent. The cumulative effect of the regular news stories of unemployment and distress, the actual presence which all could feel of storm and cold, and the strong leverage that a nearly or completely exhausted treasury gave the societies, were their best armament in emergency money-raising. If they may no longer make *timely appeals,* they will feel handicapped in approaching a winter of major unemployment.

4. Less stress, they felt, should be laid this year on the doctrine of "immunity" so that if, as the winter progresses, it becomes apparent that the family societies need more funds to carry their fair share of the burden, the chests can come before their communities with clean hands and an emptying treasury, saying: "We could not foresee the future any more than the industrialists were able to foresee it. If you want our work to go on, you will have to give us more money. This and this and this are the facts."

5. These supplemental campaigns should be quiet and not conducted according to "drive" methods; and while any who wish to contribute should have an opportunity to do so, reliance should be placed in the main on the large givers. The group would like to see some experiment with the suggestion that regular campaign pledge-cards carry a statement, to be checked or signed by the donor, to the effect that he will or will not be willing to be approached later if circumstances warrant. It would also like to see more insurance against pressure methods in the industrial solicitation, feeling that the total amounts raised by coercion from small donors anxious about their own future do not compensate for alienating their good will on the one hand, and on the other rendering them all too ready to apply for relief for themselves or their friends.

6. In the event that the chests are unwilling to take the initiative in making supplementary appeals, if this should prove necessary, then the group hoped that before they were asked to "spread thin" to the point of nullifying the things they stand for, or to cut off intake and leave people to suffer, the chests will not only permit but encourage them to try one or both of two other methods:

a. To come to the larger givers with a *general emergency appeal* of their own, or

b. To attempt to raise relief from selected lists or in other ways, by *special case appeals.*

Under points two to six, the chest representatives answered that there was little indication from reports already at hand that large increases would be gone after in the initial campaign; that the danger was rather that too low goals would be set. Even so, they pointed out that much larger sums will be raised this winter for the family societies than they could raise themselves by the old methods. It will be necessary, they felt, to emphasize unemployment in the publicity, and to this the family group agreed, pointing out, however, the danger of advertising the existence of large relief funds, and the necessity of not promising more than we can perform.

On the question of immunity and supplementary appeals, there was division of opinion in the chest group. Repeated appeals by the chests themselves were not considered by anyone so serious an infraction of the immunity rule, as appeals by the member societies. In fact, such supplementary campaigns by chests were seen as inevitable in many cases if chests were to carry their logical obligations.

7. Both groups agreed that relief cannot and should not be looked on as a substitute for lost wages in a winter of unemployment. A large proportion of the unemployed, now as always, will get through the period on savings, assistance from friends and relatives, and intermittent earnings. As in time of disaster, not losses but needs must be considered; and it would be beyond the power of relief from public and private sources combined to provide assistance for all the unemployed, even if that were desirable.

8. Both groups concurred in the belief expressed by the family group as follows:

We deprecate the resort to flat cuts in the budgets of other agencies for the purpose of diverting the savings to the family society. When such cuts are accepted willingly, the machinery for social welfare is nevertheless weakened. When they are accepted under pressure, the injury to cooperative relations is in addition often a lasting one. We believe that any question of reducing budget allotments should be approached by a careful review of what is really essential to social well-being, and by using the emergency as an opportunity to prune out material of doubtful value, rather than to clip back every branch. If agencies of undoubted value have to accept cuts, we are inclined to believe that the family society should do the same.

9. Limitation of intake by the method of the flat cut-off is only a last resort to be tried when all else fails. It is only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a degree better than complete spreading thin and scrapping all standards of case work. The fact that communities seem to accept such an expedient without rebellion should not blind us to the excessive suffering which has resulted when the family society's intake has been sharply or continuously reduced in cities where there is no adequate public relief. The responsibility for the family society's cutting off intake must be placed back on the community, by the clearest sort of public statements and appeals made well in advance. It should be considered whether unrestricted capital funds from bequests ought not to be expended before closing the doors to new applications.

If this type of limitation is adopted, it then becomes the moral duty of chest and family agency to besiege the city authorities for tax appropriations to meet the need, and to safeguard the manner of their expenditure as much as is humanly possible. If private contributions cannot carry the load, the family agencies should push for the establishment of public departments giving both service and relief. Since it has been demonstrated that good standards can be maintained under public auspices, this seems a logical position for them to take in such circumstances, and is the only statesmanlike way of forestalling the setting up of temporary emergency relief measures, the results of which have often hampered their work for years after past emergency periods.

10. The other type of limitation by the private agency, which comes after the organization or reorganization of a public department with reasonably adequate budget and standards, is entirely legitimate and necessary. The basis of division of the case load with such a department must be experimental, differing necessarily in different cities. The only suggestion the family group agreed upon was that such a division should probably not rest solely upon the "presenting symptom," but upon the type of care or service each agency is able to give. Most of those present believed that the ideal division would give each agency its entirely separate case load, and that supplementation of relief from public funds by private funds, and vice versa, can only be justified on temporary and experimental grounds.

Where limitation by such division of work is feasible, the first step in preparation for the coming winter should be conferences participated in not only by executives but by the responsible boards and committees of the agencies involved, recognizing that the relief problem is a unit in which the part to be played by each agency should be clearly understood and agreed upon as far as possible in advance. Any form of family-agency limitation—either by flat cut-off or by division of work—will not be limitation at all, but a sore spot in community relations, unless the way it works and the justification and need of it is thoroughly understood and accepted by the public. "We cannot too strongly urge," said the family group, "that the chest should help the family society both directly and indirectly in securing this public understanding—directly through its publicity set-up and indirectly by refraining at campaign time from promises, actual or implied, that the family agencies will handle the whole job of relief with whatever sum may be allotted them."

In the discussion, it was shown that public departments, including mothers' aid, are already carrying over three quarters of the relief burden in a group of the largest cities, and that the threat to standards of work lies in a wholesale and unplanned development of public relief, and not in the smaller sums raised and disbursed by private agencies. The need of immediate efforts toward joint planning was stressed by representatives of both groups.

11. In regard to general emergency committees, such as are frequently formed at such times as this, both groups recognized the probability that nothing of importance can be accomplished by committees called hurriedly into being when a crisis is upon us. It was felt, however, that the chest and the family society needed to have strong representation on any such committee: first, in order to forestall if possible ill-advised projects for emergency relief stations, soup kitchens, bundle days, and so forth; and second, in order to capitalize the real interest in the problem of unemployment which such an emergency arouses among employers and public-spirited citizens, by helping to focus attention on the need for actual fact material, collected over a continuous period and not lapsing between crises. To be really effective in time of unemployment, it was felt that such a body should have been in existence long enough beforehand to have studied the local industrial situation, won the confidence of employers, and worked out in advance and in the light of its knowledge of conditions some definite plans for an emergency. Such a permanent committee could organize a subcommittee to deal with the practical program to be followed in an unemployment crisis, involving care of the homeless, advancement of public works, increase in city expenditures for maintenance, disbursement of "work-funds," and plans for the stabilization of private industrial enterprise or part-time employment of larger numbers of people. It should be noted that this relation between study committees and those for direct action might, of course, be reversed under favorable circumstances, the continuing research project growing naturally out of the emergency body.

The influence of chest and family-agency representatives would naturally be exerted to try to keep such projects out of politics; to see that clients of the social agencies were given a fair share of such employment and that the work planned was needed, not the "made-work" variety; and to prevent the payment of wages markedly lower than the usual daily scale for such labor.

12. The need was expressed by Ralph Hurlin of the Russell Sage Foundation for better local data on unemployment and business conditions. Social agencies can obtain these if they bring pressure enough on their manufacturers' associations and state departments of labor. These facts, as well as facts regarding the combined relief trends in public and private agencies, are indispensable to the making of sound budgets by the agencies.

The conference, called to consider an emergency already upon us, could make little effort in the time at its disposal, to explore the basic remedies against cyclical unemployment. It was recognized that a heavy burden lies upon industry to stabilize its own processes, and that social agencies should not forever be called upon to bear the burden of recurring disaster. In the meantime, it was felt that we must do our best to awaken the conscience of the community and to mitigate unearned suffering. We must face the winter with courageous realism, and strike the best balance attainable in each community between complete bankruptcy of standards and as humane a program of relief as possible.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Taxes and Private Relief Funds

By A. W. McMILLEN

THE lion's share of the rising burden of relief, in at least twenty-two American cities, is borne by the taxpayer. The tabulation of reports received during 1929 by the Bureau for Registration of Social Statistics at the University of Chicago confirms the accuracy of this finding, the first statement of which, drawn from the figures of 1928, occasioned considerable astonishment and not a little incredulity. The Bureau, established in 1927 under the joint auspices of the Association of Community Chests and Councils and the local community research committee of the University, has now been transferred to Washington where it is functioning under the Children's Bureau.

The data for 1929 reveal many significant comparisons bearing on the rising tide of relief expenditure. This expenditure, per capita population, rose from $.87 in 1928 to $1 in 1929, an increase in a single year of approximately 15 per cent. These figures relate to direct relief only and do not include administrative costs. They were drawn from all the organizations, public and private, upon which the community depends for the care of its poor. The total relief bill in the twenty-three cities from which complete figures were obtained, was in excess of $9,500,000. Although the proportion of private-agency relief increased in 1929, the fact still remains that three fourths of the funds to carry the load came from the public treasury.

In 1928 there were only four cities in the reporting area, Lancaster, New Orleans, Springfield (Ohio), and St. Louis, in which more than half of the relief was supplied by private agencies. To this group is added, in 1929, Dayton with 52.6 per cent of its relief from private agencies, Kansas City with 62.9 per cent, and Louisville with 64.2 per cent.

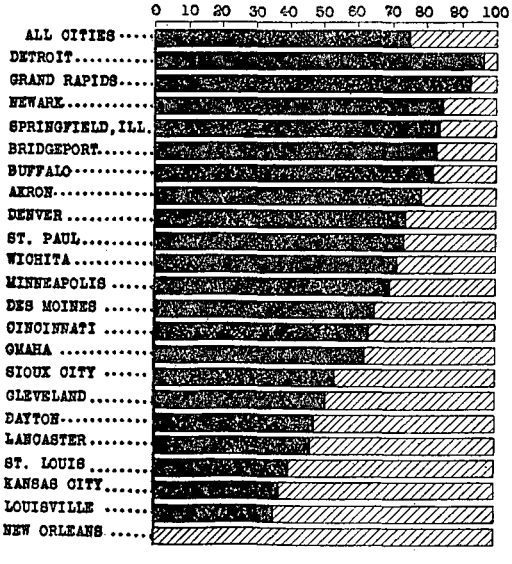
Detroit tops the list in both years in the proportion of total relief derived from public funds—98.2 per cent in 1928 and 96.7 per cent in 1929. At the other extreme is New Orleans where the entire relief burden rests on the private agencies. In Cleveland the load is about equally divided between public and private funds, but the proportion of private relief rose from 45.1 per cent in 1928 to 49.3 per cent in 1929. In St. Louis the public contribution to relief, including mothers' pensions, amounted to 39.9 per cent of the total expenditure.

The question has often been raised as to whether there is a positive correlation between relief per capita and the proportion of total relief that comes from taxes. In other words, the question is asked, "Isn't it true that in cities where most of the relief comes from taxes the total amount of relief is higher?" The answer seems to be, "Yes—and no." In Detroit, where practically all relief comes from public funds, the bill for relief is the highest on the list. Springfield, Ill., with 84 per cent of its relief derived from taxes and a per capita expenditure of $1.23, is likewise in the "Yes" column. But Grand Rapids and Bridgeport, both with a high proportion of public relief, show a per capita expenditure below both the average and the median.

HOWEVER, in the case of cities where the public expenditure for relief is low, there does seem to be a correlation. In all of the six cities in which more than half of the relief came from private agencies, the relief bill was well below the average per capita expenditure and, with the exception of Dayton, also below the median. This fact may bear two interpretations. It may mean that the private agencies make more careful investigations and are more successful in rehabilitating clients, or it may mean that the clients did not receive as much relief as they actually needed. From the evidence drawn from these twenty-two cities, it seems to follow that the community relief bill is not necessarily high in cities where most of the relief funds come from taxes. But from the same evidence come indications of relatively low expenditures wherever the burden rests primarily upon private contributors.

The data gathered by the Bureau from fifteen cities of varied size, industrial character, and geographical dispersion, show that the first warning of last winter's upward rush of relief expenditures came in the early spring of 1929 when the seasonal recessions did not follow their customary course. During none of the summer months of 1929 were relief expenditures as low as in the corresponding months of 1928. In 1928 the low point of relief occurred in September. In the same month in 1929, relief expenditures were nearly $100,000 higher, an ominous index of what was to follow in the remaining months of the year. In October 1929 the curve leaped upward. December not only exceeded November by $280,000, but was nearly twice as high as the preceding December.

At this writing, total figures are not available for any of the months of 1930, but enough data have been received to show clearly that the upward sweep registered in December 1929 continued on into the present year. In March 1930 the amount spent for relief in only one of the fifteen cities exceeded by more than



Percentage of total relief given in twenty-two cities by public departments, including mothers' pensions and private agencies for family welfare and relief. The solid bars represent expenditures from public funds and the shaded bars expenditures by private agencies

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$200,000 the total for all fifteen in January 1928, the peak month of that year.

The average amount of relief per month given to major-care cases in 1929 was slightly less than $25, an increase over 1928 of more than $2 per month per major-care case. With the exception of Omaha, every city for which this figure could be computed showed an increase. The largest was reported by New Orleans, an increase of $3.38 per month per major-care case.

The range between the highest and the lowest average relief per case was equally marked in 1928 and 1929. Wichita was lowest in both years and Cleveland highest. The range in 1928 was from $5.01 per case in Wichita to $32.82 in Cleveland. Buffalo and Minneapolis, with more than $32.50 each, were second and third from the top. However, in Wichita and a few other cities a considerable part of the relief is given by public departments that classify all or a large proportion of their cases as minor-care. The types of cases handled by these departments are similar to those reported as major-care by the private agencies and by the mothers' aid departments, but differences in mode of treatment cause them to be reported as minor-care. In cities where this occurs, the average amount of relief per major-care case is perhaps based upon too small a proportion of the total number of relief cases handled to be completely trustworthy.

Mrs. Janson Cooperates

By ELIZABETH ARCHIBALD WAGNER

Drawing by Jeanne Renaud

THE visitor dreaded this call. Mrs. Janson embodied, she was sure, the original sow's ear from which some one was always trying to make a silk purse. The Charities had struggled at it off and on for eleven years, ever since the first little Janson was born.

Mrs. Janson was the worst housekeeper the visitor had ever encountered, and her disposition was still worse. Mr. Janson had deserted by way of death a few weeks before and, now that the family was wholly dependent, it seemed an opportune time to bring pressure on Mrs. Janson to mend her housekeeping ways. She possessed an almost animal passion for her children, which the Charities hoped to use to advantage in bringing about her housekeeping reform.

Until now she had resisted instruction in the barest rudiments of housekeeping. Her children were thin and pasty, with chronic sniffles. Her house was an offense to the nostrils no less than to the eyes. The only fresh air it ever knew sneaked in on some unsuspecting coat tail. Because of the condition of the house and of Mrs. Janson's indifference to it, she had been denied a mother's pension. With the denial had come the recommendation that the Janson children be boarded in a decent home with plenty of good food and fresh air and that Mrs. Janson be left to shift for herself.

It had been made very clear to her just what her status was with the Charities, but her defense of herself had been so extremely active on the occasion of the visitor's last call, that it had seemed the part of discretion to send in an order of fuel and groceries and give her a chance to cool off before proceeding with the rest of the program.

The visitor dreaded even the sight of Mrs. Janson, she was so enormous and so dirty. Her face still held much of the original modeling of her youth, but around it she had accumulated double chins and extra cheeks which gave the impression of additional faces tacked on here and there.

The visitor knocked and, in answer to a hoarse shout, opened the kitchen door. Out rushed the usual owl's nest atmosphere, but to it was added, amazingly, the reek of soapsuds. In the middle of the incredible litter of the room, upright by a steaming pail, towered Mrs. Janson. Almost overcome by this unprecedented sight the visitor picked her way to a backless chair saying in her very best district voice, "Now don't let me interrupt you Mrs. Janson. You go right along and finish your scrubbing and I'll sit here and visit with you."

At this point Mrs. Janson, without moving from where she stood, dropped her huge bulk to her knees and began to scrub, noisily and awkwardly, with much splashing of suds and much heavy breathing. Poor Mrs. Janson! It was plain that the most elementary technique of scrubbing was unknown to her, for although her great swinging arms encompassed a wide area of wet, splintery, reeking floor, she did not back away from this mess as she scrubbed, but advanced into it, making, literally, an animated mop rag of herself. The visitor, hypnotized by the breadth of Mrs. Janson's back, the flail-like sweep of her arms, and the purple passion of her face, sat in stricken silence.

At last Mrs. Janson finished, though a critic might have carped over the general effect, to say nothing of particular corners.

Struggling to her feet, scarlet, dripping, dirty, panting, huge hands on huge hips, Mrs. Janson faced the visitor. "See, I can do it! I guess now you let me keep my kids."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Inventory of Young America

By ANNE W. BUFFUM

"I WOULD like to know what the normal is in children," said President Hoover, in a speech before the American Child Health Association. "Parents would like to know what it is. The nation needs to know what it is. I do not say the 'perfect child,' because I do not wish to ask the impractical; but there must be some basis upon which parents, teachers, and health authorities can check up the individual child and see that it keeps normal."

For such a common-sense purpose was founded the President's White House Conference on Child Health and Protection which has been active for over a year and which will hold final meetings in Washington, November 19-22. And in such a common-sense way have the investigations been forwarded. It is easy to sentimentalize over little children mistreated, hungry, hard-worked, missing the joys of play. For that matter it is easy to sentimentalize over little children who are rosy-cheeked and happy. But the White House Conference has attempted to get at the plain facts, which will be presented in Washington with recommendations for improving present conditions.

Courtesy Better Health

In his message to the planning committee, the President wrote, "We realize that major progress in this direction must be made by voluntary action and by activities of local government. The federal government has some important functions to perform in these particulars, all of which will need to be considered, but we may save years in national progress if we can secure some measure of unity as to view and unity as to program, more especially as these views and programs are to be based on searching examination of fact and experience."

A single survey, which is still under way in the United States, serves to illustrate the faithfulness with which the President's wish has been interpreted and carried out. This is an investigation organized by the White House Conference Committee on Medical Care for Children, and carried out in representative cities by health departments, visiting-nurse societies, boards of education, social-service agencies, parent-teacher associations, hospital staffs, clinics, and other groups.

The Committee on Medical Care for Children has already interested itself in gathering information about health services for children, throughout the country. Much is known about health work for babies and for school children. But too often the baby, who is discharged from the hospital with his mother, having been declared safely born and started toward a healthy growth, disappears from official observation after he is one year old until he turns up in school. What medical care does that youngster receive between the ages of one year, when all too often he leaves the doctor's hands, and six, when he presents himself at the doors of learning to be weighed, measured, vaccinated, "schicked," and pigeonholed generally?

Until recently the inquiries of the Committee on Medical Care for Children were directed toward the available facilities and the attitudes and opinions of professional groups, such as health officers, pediatricians, general practitioners, medical schools, hospitals, medical social-service workers, convalescent homes, and nursing organizations. With scientific thoroughness, however, the Committee determined to fill in the other side of the picture. These doctors wanted to know how much use was being made of the available medical facilities. Relatively little has been known about the preschool child. "It is of the utmost importance for the White House Conference to be informed not only of the professional facilities for preschool children, but also of the actual extent of the use of preventive medical service on the part of families throughout the country," said Dr. Philip Van Ingen, chairman of the Committee, in announcing the survey. "This information is essential in making practical recommendations toward better health care for children."

To find out how much a city uses medical service one must study a fair sampling of its homes. The cities were asked to rank every one of their school districts in terms of economic status on a scale of 1 to 5, counting as 1 the richest area in town, as 5 the poorer section while 2, 3, and 4 showed intermediate economic levels. A disinterested central committee in New York, the sub-committee on questionnaires and statistics of the Committee on Medical Care for Children, then chose from these lists the specific districts to be surveyed, and indicated the number of records needed.

THUS, the city, which knows its own districts, grades them. Then the Committee, knowing nothing about the districts (which have health centers and which have not) and uninfluenced by local prejudices, selects the areas to be surveyed. The list is then returned to the city for review. Any undesirable features in the selection, such as clustering of schools in one limited section of the city, or an unusual number of health centers, or undue representation of any racial group, are pointed out, and alternative selections made by the statistics sub-committee. This nice balance of familiarity with unfamiliarity insures a random sampling within each economic group.

After the selection of school districts is made, forms are sent for use by field workers, with detailed instructions which tell them that what is wanted are the facts. Strongly emphasized are the requests, "Please ask the questions exactly as given on the blank," and, "Please never ask a question which suggests to the mother an answer which she thinks you want." This consistency of method helps to insure true interpretation of the figures secured. Answers to the questions may be given for the most part in one word, "yes" or "no."

Four main questions, phrased in the simplest terms, are asked: Have the children ever received a health examination? Have the children ever had preventive dental atten-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion? Have they been vaccinated against smallpox? Have they been immunized against diphtheria?

Two hundred and two cities were invited to participate in the national survey to determine how the preschool child is faring in health protection. As this article is written, 130 have responded with enthusiasm. Many cities which were interested in the idea were forced by inadequacy of organization to decline to participate.

To insure a true cross section of preschool children in America, a similar study is being carried on for the White House Conference, in rural sections by the home demonstration agents associated with the United States Department of Agriculture. Probably twenty-five thousand records of rural children will be turned over to the Committee on Medical Care for Children. About eighty-five thousand records of city children will complete the national picture and, with the records of rural children, will form a basis for significant conclusions.

Pennsylvania leads the states in interest and support, for it has fifteen communities of over fifty thousand population, and all have responded to the request for an investigation. Philadelphia was the first city asked to try out the survey and experience there proved the workability of the plan and provided the Committee with valuable information in planning for the surveys in other communities.

It is a tribute to the educational work which has been done in Philadelphia, that the investigation was completed in two weeks. "I never saw an investigation better planned, or simpler to carry out," said Dr. Harriet Hartley, director of the division of child hygiene of the Philadelphia Department of Health, which was responsible for a thousand records. "Our nurses found the greatest cooperation everywhere. I feel that the choice of the districts to be visited was excellent. The experience was of value to my staff, and I am most eager to receive the White House Conference's analysis of the figures which we secured."

Other organizations in the city which participated in the survey had the same experience. "Aside from the educational value to our staff," said Ruth Hubbard, director of the Visiting Nurse Society, which also secured a thousand records in Philadelphia, "the investigation was of practical help to us, for our attention was brought to cases needing assistance."

New York, through its health-department nurses, finished its quota of fourteen thousand records in September. Cities in the South, the Middle West and the Far West, even far-distant Hawaii, are participating in the gathering of facts which, when compared and analyzed, will help to form a sound basis on which to build a program to better the health of the school child, the college student, and the citizen, through better care of children from one to five years old.

What are some of the questions which may be answered by this survey made all over the United States? Many experts in child care who have helped build up national education about such preventive measures as smallpox vaccination and toxin-antitoxin immunization against diphtheria, have begun to believe that the economically poorer families, who avail themselves of community facilities, are actually better protected from these particular enemies of childhood than are the wealthier groups who use the service of their private physician or none. Whether this is a fact, should appear from the findings of the White House Conference Committee on Medical Care for Children.

"Many of our children now reach school with physical handicaps which might have been prevented or corrected by proper medical service," says Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, chairman of the White House Conference, and himself a physician. "Why have they not been prevented or corrected? Does the fault lie with parents, with the inadequacy of available medical service, or the costliness of medical service? These are some of the questions which it is hoped may find their answer in the data collected and studied by this Committee."

"The national program of child protection requires the cooperation of the parent," comments The New York Times editorially, "both in supplying information and in following the advice that will come upon the heels of the questionnaire. . . . To go to the doctor when the child is seemingly well, to inoculate against the diphtheria that may never come and yet may knock at the unprotected door any night, to vaccinate against the smallpox that can be prevented, to care for the teeth that have not begun to ache—these are some of the prescriptions of the new child-health program. Knowing that certain diseases are preventable, the parent incurs the responsibility of using the means which are at his command. And the state has the duty of informing those individuals who do not know, otherwise its own vicarious responsibility is deepened."

Mental Health at Moderate Cost

By MARY ROSS

IT was after the stock-market crash, when business got dull, that Mr. Thompson began to complain of not feeling well. There was a kind of tingling and numbness in his hands and feet. It made him feel uncertain when he went to see the people whom he met as a salesman. He could not find much pleasure in his friends, even in the girl to whom he was engaged to be married. In fact, instead of looking forward to marriage, he began to dread it. Not that he didn't like his fiancée as well as ever—but he somehow didn't feel well enough to get through the day as it was. It had been a hard winter and spring, with business so bad, and he would go to the doctor to find out what was the matter with him.

It was a great surprise—an unpleasant one—when the doctor could find nothing wrong with him physically and suggested that he consult the psychiatrist at the Institute just opened in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. Mr. Thompson replied indignantly that he wasn't crazy or even going crazy. If only he could feel better, he'd be all right. Probably he just needed a tonic. He had been working hard and was just a little run down, he guessed. But the doctor explained patiently that the In-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stitute wasn't for crazy people. In fact, they wouldn't let crazy people in. It was for normal people who were finding some personal problem too difficult to handle alone. Their trouble might show up through physical symptoms, such as indigestion or headaches, for which no physical cause could be found; or in irritability or fear or any one of dozens of other ways. The time to get a psychiatrist's help was at the start before one had settled into a confirmed invalid or a chronic grouch. Such help as the Institute began to offer in Philadelphia had been available before only through the necessarily expensive private practice of psychiatric specialists or the free services of clinics attached to state and general hospitals. Now, however, he could go by appointment to see one of the psychiatrists on the staff, with all the privacy that a patient would have in any doctor's office, and pay a fee which met the full cost but still was within reach of the income of ordinary middle-class people.

MR. Thompson went, warily. His second surprise came when he approached the really beautiful new building of the Institute. Colonial in architecture, surrounded by smooth lawns and trees, it looked more like a club than a clinic or hospital. Within there was a spacious entrance hall, with a simple dignity of furnishing that might have been found in a private home—mahogany sofas, armchairs, white-panelled walls, shaded lights—none of the paraphernalia of an institution in sight or smell. A woman stepped forward from behind a desk which bore a little sign "Hostess" to ask what she could do for him. Off the hallways leading to right and left, he learned later, were tucked away the offices of the physicians and the chief of social service and a waiting room where he saw other patients only occasionally since they also came by appointment. The feeling of the building itself was one of harmony, quiet, and peace.

Even so, for a long time Mr. Thompson felt that maybe someone was trying to put something over on him, that at bottom someone thought him a little cracked to be going to a doctor twice a week when he was up and around and hadn't any disease that anyone could discover. After several months, however, the patient psychiatrist has succeeded in gaining his confidence and getting at the causes of his trouble. The stock-market crash, Mr. Thompson came to understand, was not the cause of his troubles, but merely the occasion that precipitated problems that had had their beginnings many years before. The difficulty of his business and the impending crisis of marriage had put a strain on his approach to life which he had not been equipped to meet. The physical symptoms for which originally he had gone to the doctor, disappeared soon after psychiatric treatment began; and if that treatment can be concluded as successfully as present progress leads the physicians to hope, it will have forestalled, at the least, much unhappiness, probably a broken engagement, possibly a "nervous breakdown" or frank mental disease.

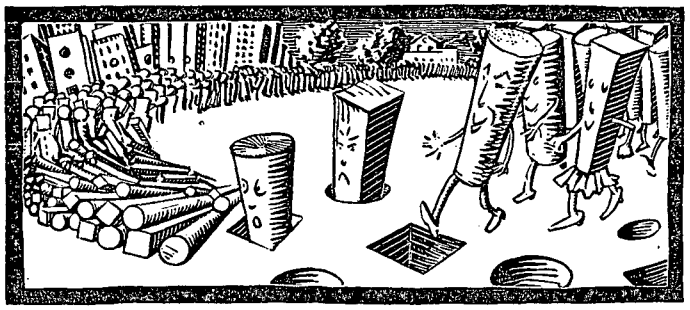
It is primarily for patients just such as this Mr. Thompson, whose story is true though his name is something else, that the Institute opened its doors on March 1, 1930. It is a pioneer attempt in this country to make skilled psychiatric service available for the middle-class patient at rates which he can afford, and at an early stage before his emotional difficulties have incapacitated him in business or family relationships. Psychiatry has been one of the most expensive medical specialties because of the protracted professional training it requires and the long-continued and individual treatment which patients usually need. Yet the importance of this new medical science can hardly be overstated. There are as many hospital beds for mental patients in this country as for patients suffering from all other forms of illness combined. At the present rate of mental illness, one American out of twenty-one is a patient at a state hospital at some time during his life. The cost of this care is not less than a quarter of a billion dollars a year. Early and adequate treatment can prevent many a breakdown; and can serve, furthermore, to promote the happiness and usefulness of many people who never will become "mental patients" but who are struggling with problems too heavy for them to handle unaided.

The Institute accepts no cases of mental disease or chronic mental illness, but treats only the mild psychoneuroses and cases of maladjustment in people who are essentially normal. Its work is with adolescents and adults, since the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic offers service in the problems of children. The building designed especially for its use has private and semiprivate rooms in which patients can be cared for for a few days or weeks for diagnostic purposes or to get a start in the treatment of their trouble, and offers every form of associated medical service, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, laboratory and research service, and the like. Roof gardens, the spacious grounds of twenty acres which surround the building, and a gymnasium, afford swimming, tennis, gymnastic exercises, and games under the direction of the department of physical education. Lounges, sun rooms, and social centers give opportunity for conversation and relaxation. As a place of treatment, the Institute is planned to provide a quiet, homelike atmosphere together with first-class hospital service. An associated staff of specialists in the various medical and surgical branches are available to care for the physical needs of patients whose basic trouble is due to a mental cause. The greater number of patients, however, do not need bed or hospital care but come to see the physicians by appointment at hours adjusted to fit in with the demands of their working and family life.

THE staff, which is under the direction of Dr. Earl D. Bond, professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania and a former president of the American Psychiatric Association, have offices in the Institute building, and conduct their private practice there, with the use of the hospital facilities and specialized departments, just as they would elsewhere. While this private practice and the luxurious hospital accommodations are available for patients to whom expense is not an object, the distinctive aspect of the work of the Institute is that all its facilities are open to patients who cannot afford to meet the prevailing costs of private practice. For these latter there are semiprivate rooms at $5 a day and private rooms at $6 a day. For outpatients the full clinic rate, covering the actual cost, is $10 for the first visit and $3 for each succeeding visit, while there is a special rate of $5 and $1 and a minimum rate of $1 and fifty cents for those who cannot pay full cost. It is expected that the Institute will be self-supporting after the first years when physicians and patients have become acquainted with its possibilities and it is fully in use. For the initial experimental period, the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago has guaranteed to meet half the deficit in operating cost for patients of moderate means up to a total of $17,500.

The question of the fee to be charged is determined through a conference between (*Continued on page* 233)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



SOCIAL PRACTICE

Agencies Join in Sponsorship

REMINISCENT of the early days of the charity organization movement, is the manner in which Los Angeles has worked out of a confused situation into a brand-new Family Welfare Association. In Los Angeles, Jewish and Catholic families in difficulties have long had their own agencies for assistance, but non-sectarian families, "infidels and other" as Lawson Purdy quotes the prayer book, fell between all the social-work stools. The Red Cross, the Travelers' Aid, the Children's Protective Association, all the specialized agencies, accepted such cases as they could plausibly pin onto their programs, but some cases just couldn't be pinned, and, anyway, each agency had all the load it could carry in its own field.

Eight agencies have now put their shoulders to the wheel and agreed to stand by with the sponsorship and with the time and effort necessary to build up a strong centralized society for family relief which will serve cases not eligible for County Welfare Department care, and which will give emergency relief until county services can be secured.

The agencies that have joined in the pact are the American Legion, Red Cross, Assistance League, Children's Protective Association, International Institute, Philanthropy and Civics Club, Travelers' Aid and Volunteers of America. The Community Chest has turned over staff and funds for an Information Service, and has granted a sufficient budget for 1931 to assure the new organization a place in the social-work sun.

The new Association is more or less the outcome of a survey made in 1924 by Karl deSchweinitz and Ruth Hill of the Family Welfare Association of America. The findings and recommendations of that study weighed in the negotiations for the new society, and figured in the ultimate organization plan.

The Association has its office at 304 South Broadway with Martha E. Phillips in charge, and a staff of four case workers to begin with. S. M. Bond, formerly president of the Associated Charities of Cleveland, is its president.

The Curse of the Living-in Job

THE system of living-in for subordinate employes of state institutions is a survival of an old practice that has persisted because, until the last twenty-five years at least, it has been simple and cheap. But with the enormous expansion of state institutions the system has shown itself not so cheap and far from simple. At a recent conference of the executive officers of the state institutions of Minnesota, the question was examined in detail and various proposals advanced, none of which, it was reluctantly admitted, stood up very well in the cold face of actual conditions.

The costly business of turnover in institution employes is, in the opinion of the Minnesotans, due in large part to the existing housing system. Endless corridors through rows and rows of cell-like rooms effectually block any normal life. There is no approach even to group life. It is just herding. Eating in huge mess-halls adds a further element which tends to make the employe feel like another class of inmate, a condition from which he escapes at the first opportunity.

Of course even with men and women employes segregated in different cell-blocks, they have a way of occasionally marrying each other. This is not wholly displeasing to the executives since married couples stay longer. But it does aggravate the question of housing. Indeed, the housing of married employes in the subordinate ranks is, the Minnesotans agree, about the hardest kink in the whole personnel knot.

To have as many employes as possible live entirely outside the institution, is the plan that makes for the greatest contentment of all concerned. But salaries being what they are, this plan, even with a commutation allowance, is not workable to any great extent, at least not in Minnesota. Another plan advanced by Dr. George H. Freeman of St. Peter State Hospital, but dismissed by his colleagues as "idealistic," would take a leaf from the experience of the colleges and provide cottages or apartments for groups of six or eight employes. This would ensure a reasonable degree of privacy and at least an approximation of normal life. Organization of the mess-hall into similar units would, Dr. Freeman believes, be a further step in taking the curse off institutional employment.

Jam for the Bread of Charity

THIRTY gallons of peach jam is a lot of peach jam, though when spread on institutional bread it is not as much as you would think. J. R. McCleskey, general manager of the Universal Food Products Company of San Francisco, put into effect this fall a project to turn California's surplus peach crop into jam and to distribute it in thirty gallon units to hospitals and charitable institutions at a price that corresponds to about four cents a jar at the corner grocery. The business of marketing the jam is in the hands of a special organization rejoicing in the name of Economic Conservation Committee of America (Self-Supporting) of which Mr. McCleskey is executive director. Production of the jam is supervised for purity and quality by a representative of the College of Agriculture of the University of California. When Mr. McCleskey has finished with the surplus peach crop, he proposes to tackle the surplus figs and prunes and to convert them into jam for sweetening the bread of charity.

Steering the Mass Mind

THE state of mind that impels people to write their domestic woes to Dorothy Dix, or to describe their "old stomach trouble" to some syndicated newspaper M.D., is utilized by the Westchester County, N. Y., Children's Association to steer people to sources of help for their social ills. For six months the Association has conducted a column in the newspapers of the county, eight dailes and six weeklies, in which it answers the inquiries of people in all sorts of trouble and directs them to the social agency best equipped to give them specific assistance.

When the column, called The Counselor, was first launched, the inquiries trickled in slowly, and for a few weeks it was necessary to use stock questions, such as were frequently asked of the social workers of the county. But presently the Column took hold and its director, Ethel Goodwin, found herself with a plethora of material. More questions now come in than can be answered in the column, and a supplementary service by letter, telephone, and personal interview is necessary.

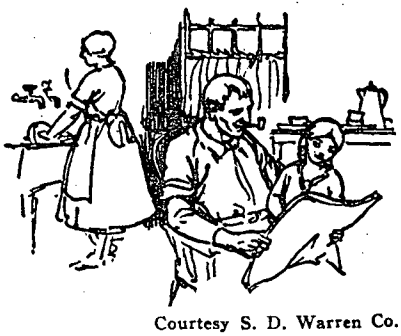
The letters are from all kinds of people in all kinds of tangles: people who want medical or psychological help for their children, people who want to know their rights about schools, or mothers' pensions, or old age pensions; people who want to adopt or to place out a child, or who want a school or a camp

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for a defective child; people who want home work or vocational training. Miss Goodwin seasons her replies with sound common sense, and in every possible instance directs the enquirer to a source of more specific information. Propaganda for any organization, including the Children's Association, is sedulously avoided. Curiously enough, there have been very few freak or crank letters and equally few that could not appropriately be answered in the newspaper columns.

The Iron Hand in Housekeeping

IN Holland the police rate as "undesirable" those who live in squalor and like it. And "undesirables" are removed, not forcibly, but very persuasively, into colonies where they are taught to mend their housekeeping ways. Holland, through municipal housing projects, has made a determined assault on its slums, but it has found that about 5 per cent of the applicants for the new dwellings are so sunk in the habits of squalid living that they would make a slum of any place they inhabited.



Courtesy S. D. Warren Co.

The Hague has now established a colony for these "undesirables," routed out of their wretched hovels, where they undergo a period of probation in orderly living in advance of the grant of a municipal dwelling. To be sure the "undesirables" are invited to join the colony and are required to make a small weekly payment as rent, but as the alternative is the workhouse, with families separated, an invitation is rarely refused.

The director's house stands in the center of the colony with five short streets, lined with low cottages, radiating from it. In these cottages are quartered the "undesirables," every detail of their daily lives under the constant supervision and firm control of women inspectors. The husband must work steadily at the job found for him, must not drink, and must not oversleep. The children must leave punctually for school and must be clean and tidy. The wife must keep herself and the house clean and must have meals ready on time. A hot bath on entering the colony and once a month thereafter, is visited on old and young alike.

At the end of six months, supervision is relaxed over the families that have yielded to improvement, and they are moved to houses with gardens. If the improvement continues they are presently promoted to houses just outside the colony gates. If no relapse occurs within a few months the erstwhile "undesirables" are graduated into a good grade of municipal dwelling.

The system requires, its proponents say, unremitting supervision and great tact and firmness. Its results are considered satisfactory in that the families once graduated from the colony never come back to it.

The Sum Total of Crime

THE compilation of uniform crime statistics for the United States, started the first of the year by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (see The Survey, May 15, 1930, page 192; Oct. 15, 1930, page 142), has moved under the wing of the Department of Justice, specifically into the national division of identification and information of the Bureau of Investigation. Seven hundred and sixty-eight cities in forty-four states are now filing crime data with the Bureau with such promptness that their publication is possible within a month of the commission of the crimes tabulated. Classification is confined to seven grave offenses shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported. They include all known crimes in the designated classes and not merely arrests or cleared cases. The classifications are felonious homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

Ohio and Utah have adopted the practice of compiling crime returns from the entire state before transmitting them to the Bureau. This system, which is being urged on other states, makes for greater accuracy and comprehensiveness, and yields a valuable by-product of data for the states themselves. The returns from Ohio, for instance, cover 97 per cent of the urban inhabitants and 83 per cent of the total population.

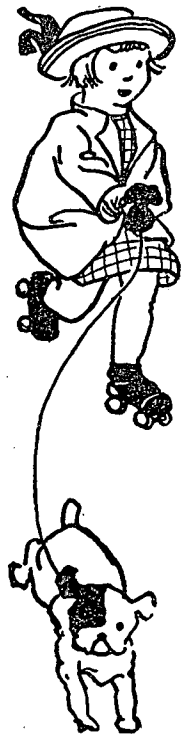
As the registration area grows and as the methods of compilation are better understood, these uniform reports will, it is anticipated, provide an index to the volume, geographic distribution, and periodic fluctuation of crime in the United States.

Social Pasts

DRIFTING families on the Pacific Coast will now trail their social-service records along with them. Tacoma, San Jose, Santa Barbara, Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco have undertaken a year's experiment in the pooling of Social Service Exchange data so that agencies working in one city will have access to the records in the others. When the legionary family turns up in Portland as a social problem, and chances to mention its hegira from San Francisco, the Portland social worker clears the case through the San Francisco Exchange, communicates with the agencies that have known the family and starts her own plan of assistance with a background of the information so gained.

Adoptions in New Jersey

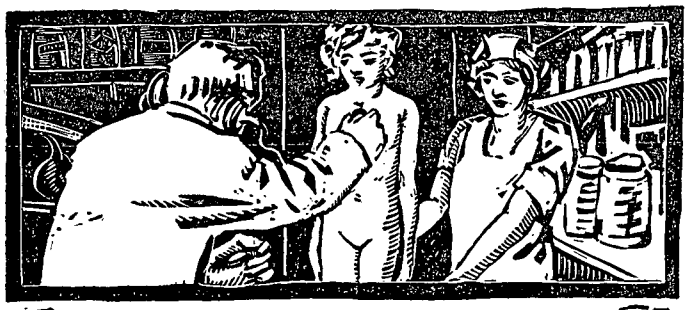
THE people of Essex County, N. J., adopted ninety-two children last year. The extent and manner of social agency service in these adoptions was scrutinized recently by a committee of the child welfare division of the Welfare Federation of Newark. Benjamin L. Weinfeld, executive director of the Jewish Children's Home, was chairman of the study committee.



Courtesy St. Louis Children's Aid Soc.

The results of the study afford scant satisfaction to social agencies that believe that adoptions call for skilled professional service. While some three fourths of the cases had some agency interest or guidance, only thirty-two of them were actually handled by agencies. Thirty-seven adoptions were within family groups and the other twenty-three were handled by non-agencies. The manner of agency participation, if measured by the records, seemed to leave much to be desired. Whatever the actual case work may have been, the records revealed large gaps in information. The study could throw no light on why parents surrendered their children or what attempts, if any, had been made to keep them together. There was nothing to reveal whether any of the natural parents were known to social agencies. On the side of the adoptive parents, there was nothing to indicate their mental condition, their education, or the educational influence in their homes. The records included only general information as to occupation, character, and willingness to assume responsibility for the child. The effort to discover how agencies followed up these adoption cases, brought out more opinion than experience.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



HEALTH

Middle Life Is Hard on Men

THAT men between the ages of forty and sixty are finding survival increasingly difficult, especially in the large cities, is the conclusion of a compilation of Illinois records brought together in a recent issue of the Illinois Health Messenger, the weekly publication of the State Department of Health. Between 1921 and 1928 the percentage of total male deaths "contributed" by Chicago men of these ages, increased by about 25 per cent, while for women of the same ages the increase was less than 7 per cent. While an increase in the share of total mortality attributable to middle-aged men, was much less in the state outside Chicago, there also it was much higher than the corresponding figure for women of like age. The report comments:

> The reasons for these changes are not altogether clear. Under modern conditions the struggle for existence among men has doubtless grown more severe, especially in big cities, and that seems to be a factor. Men past middle life have not, perhaps, learned to safeguard their own health as well as they insist upon safeguarding the health of their wives and children. The baby and the school child have been the objectives of special health programs which have influenced women also because of their close contact with the work. Men have not been reached particularly, either directly or indirectly.
>
> Another factor, perhaps, is the new freedom of women. A greater range of employment in the business world, wider participation in outdoor sport, political enfranchisement, and change in mode of dress have resulted not only in pronounced sociological modifications in the status of women but have given to them a new outlook upon life that is evidently stimulative and beneficial.

Somewhat similar guesses as to the improvement of the erstwhile "weaker sex" were made by Dr. Thomas Darlington speaking on a recent radio program of the New York City Department of Health. In the past quarter century, Dr. Darlington assured his audience, women have grown taller, stronger, more vigorous, and more alert mentally. Men, he declared, have not shown a similar progress, due to their conservatism in fashions. "Strange as it may appear, the present enviable position held by women and the lack of physical progress on the part of men, can be principally attributed to clothing."

One of the Greatest

ANALYZING the results of several intensive surveys, Health News, the weekly publication of the New York State Department of Health, estimates in a recent issue that there are from ten to twenty thousand new cases of syphilis each year in up-state New York and concludes that "the control of syphilis is one of the greatest problems in public health."

In New York City the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration is carrying on a three-months', intensive campaign to inform every resident of the area of the risks of infection with venereal disease, and to get persons already suffering from it under care. The campaign is being conducted in cooperation with the Department of Health, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, and the American Social Hygiene Association, with the assistance of physicians, clinics, hospitals, drug-store owners, nurses, religious groups, industrial leaders, and social workers in the district. Every physician in Manhattan and the Bronx, has been invited to attend a series of lectures designed for the medical and nursing professions, while technical literature has been prepared for these groups, and popular pamphlets, in several languages, posters, and exhibits for use in reaching the public. In the popular publications, emphasis is laid on the need to consult the family physician for examination, care, and advice. Monthly report blanks have been sent to physicians and clinics in the district, asking enumeration of the patients presenting themselves for treatment, as a means of checking the effectiveness of the campaign in persuading persons with venereal disease to place themselves under care.

Two recent reprints of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, report discussion and papers on the relationship of blindness and venereal disease, presented at the 1929 conference of the Society and the Missouri Social Hygiene Association. (Publication No. D 52, price 10 cents; No. 69, price 25 cents.)

The "Home" Becomes a Hospital

HOW far and how fast that ancient institution, the county home, is being forced to transmute itself into a hospital is suggested by a current report from the California Department of Welfare which shows that in 1929 one sixth of all the deaths in the state occurred in a county home or hospital. In 1906, when vital statistics were first compiled by the state, one tenth of all deaths occurred in these institutions; by 1915 the ratio was one to eight, while the present proportion was reached two years ago. "The county hospitals represent the largest public social-welfare service in California," the report declares, "and their transition from a service rendered only to indigents, to a service rendered to the white-collar class who are unable to meet the charges of private hospitals, needs the intelligent thought of the community. Aside from economic reasons are other contributing factors which bring so large a proportion of our people to the county hospital for final care, not the least of which is our modern housing plans which provide no space for privacy and seclusion during serious or protracted illness." In California the tendency of county hospitals to serve the community is shown in the fairly common dropping of the old name, "County Hospital," with its unpleasant associations, and substituting "General Hospital," or a completely different name, such as Laguna Honda in place of Relief Home in San Francisco.

Again the Vital Vitamin

THAT a wise infant would choose, if he could, to be born in late summer or autumn, is the implication of a study reported by Dr. Siegfried Maurer in the Illinois Health Quarterly. Examination of vital statistics in a series of counties, showed that babies born in August, September, October, and November, had about seven times as good a chance of surviving the first day of life as had babies born in the winter and spring. Dr. Maurer believes that this great difference in congenital disability is due to the fact that the mothers of fall babies have been able to obtain an adequate supply of vitamins in diet and sunlight during the last three months of pregnancy. The baby whose mother has been inadequately fed has not stored up as adequate a reserve to withstand the shock of meeting the world as the baby more favored by season and circumstance. In the general population, death and sickness rates are likely to be at their high point at the end of the winter and in the early spring, and at their lowest in the autumn. "The people who consume unbalanced diets during the winter," Dr.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Maurer adds, "find themselves talking about feeling run down in health when spring arrives. Many visit a physician for tonics. Others take one of the standard tonics purchasable in drug stores that are supposed to cure practically all ailments. However, it must be remembered that at the time tonics are taken, green vegetables are cheaper on the market and are consumed in larger quantities. The depleted individual rapidly feels better, and he credits his improvement to the tonic, although a change of diet more likely deserves the praise."

Summer Schools for Health

DURING the past summer, nine "health schools" were conducted by the Los Angeles County Health Department and the Los Angeles County Health and Tuberculosis Association, for children who were physically below par and especially for those who were in contact, at home, with cases of tuberculosis. Instead of reading, writing, and 'rithmetic, the day's schedule from nine till three enumerates morning inspection, health education, sun baths, orange juice, rest periods, supervised play, and the like. Noon lunch is made occasion for proper foods, which the children help prepare, and good habits of eating. The aims of the school are carried back to the home by the children and by individual conferences of nutritionist and physiotherapist with each child's mother at the beginning and end of the term. Study of the children's home diets on Saturdays, showed that apparently only about a third were getting enough food at home, largely because "the children won't eat." The trouble was more often quantity than quality. By the end of the term, half of the home records showed improvement. Summer health schools were conducted this year only in communities in which the local school board could agree to incorporate some definite phase of the summer program into its regular curriculum for the school year following.

Negro Life and Death

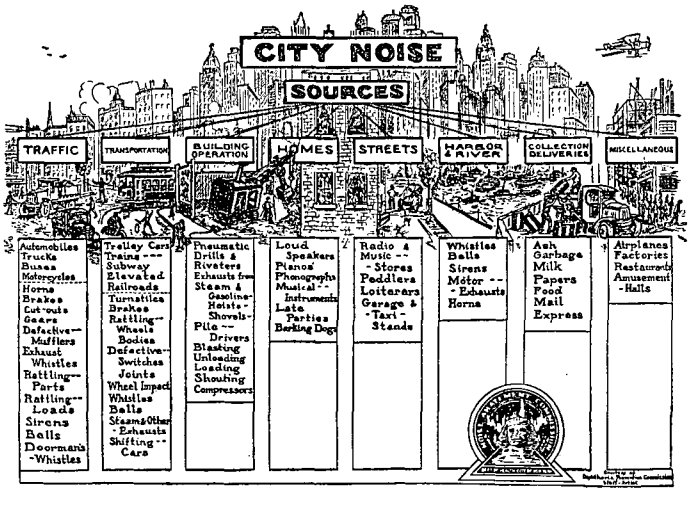
TO the scanty stock of careful studies of the status of the Negro in American vital statistics, has just been added a clear and detailed analysis, Differential Mortality in Tennessee, by Elbridge Sibley, a joint study of the Tennessee State Department of Health and the Department of Social Science of Fisk University. (The Fisk University Press, Nashville, Tenn.) In this state, the study found, rural conditions were unfavorable to women as contrasted with men. In the two racial groups, the excess of Negro over white death rates is highest in late adolescence and early adult life. In old age, Negro death rates are lower than those for the white population, suggesting that the weaker members of the race have been eliminated before middle age. Tuberculosis, for example, which is a major health problem among both races in the state, and especially among rural women, reaches its peak in the Negro group in early adult life; in the white, in old age. The average total death rate from all causes for the years of the study, 1917-28, was 10.7 for the white population, and 19.4, or nearly double, for the Negro. Great as is this difference, the study points out, it is not as great as the difference between the death rates of the highest and lowest economic classes of the same race in England and Wales, where mortality statistics are analyzed by occupational class and economic status. It is indefensible to assume that the Negro is inferior biologically without much further investigation of the effect of the more difficult circumstances under which his race lives.

Tuberculosis Book-keeping

NOT only medical, but also social and economic diagnoses and treatment formed a part of the five years' demonstration in control of tuberculosis in an area of twenty thousand people in Detroit, conducted through the Dubois Health Center, an experimental activity of the Tuberculosis and Health Society of Detroit and Wayne County. All three aspects of a case were entered on the same record form, and the social worker was held responsible for the diagnosis and follow-up of the economic and social factors. While many patients had medical problems only, the average for 2339 persons treated during a year showed that the amount of time required for medical treatment, including clinic time, was only twice that required for meeting these other needs of patients. This system, it was found "simplified reporting for general reading and analysis. It lent itself readily to studying time and effort required in adjusting fundamental problems. It reveals the stresses exerted on social agencies. . . . It is of advantage to the social worker because it makes her analyze the problems of her clients along clear-cut lines, to the client because it results in better planned aid and assistance, to the doctor because it brings to him all the elements entering into the life of the patient." In 1928 only 38 per cent of the tuberculosis cases under the care of the Center died, as contrasted with 66 per cent of other tuberculosis cases known in the area. In the first six months of 1929, 13 per cent of the tuberculosis cases known to the Dubois Health Center died and 74 per cent of other known cases.

New York's Noise

A FAT volume of three hundred pages is needed to enumerate the kinds of noise discovered in New York by a commission of the New York City Health Department; the effect of noise on the human frame and spirit, as summarized from scientific writings; and the remedies suggested in this report of the Noise Abatement Commission. (City Noise. Department of Health, New York City.) Chief among the latter is a proposed amendment to the city charter, providing that city departments may make a schedule of minor offenses (such as the unnecessary tooting of a horn in traffic) to be punishable by a ticket and small fine payable at the precinct police station unless the offender wishes to carry the case before a magistrate. This would make unnecessary the routine appearance of the complaining citizen and police officer in a court to get action on a minor matter, and would, it is believed, expedite enforcement of ordinances covering noise and other nuisances. The Commission also reports that the Merchants' Association is studying the feasibility of fusion-welding in building operations to do away with the auditory agony of rivetting, and that a change in the building code is under consideration. A draft amendment to the sanitary code would make radio loudspeakers not merely a nuisance but a clear violation of law, while an amendment to the code of ordinances would limit their operation on the street or from shops, to certain fixed conditions.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNITIES

City Managers Meet

GROWTH of the city-manager form of government was reported to more than one hundred delegates at the recent conference of the International City Managers' Association, where all problems of municipal government from budget hearings to the establishment and administration of a sound retirement system and reporting by radio, were discussed. That the city-manager plan has passed the period of trial and is making a healthy growth—according to the president, "having demonstrated its ability to give almost any municipality better and more economical administration"—was attested to by the fact that 420 cities in the United States have adopted this form of municipal government, thirteen cities having joined the ranks during the past ten months. Dallas, Texas, is the most recent convert, having adopted this plan by a two-to-one vote since the conference took place.

The importance of personnel administration received a prominent place in the program. August Vollmer pointed out in the case of police departments that as 65 to 75 per cent of the moneys are chargeable to the personnel item in the budget, "to effect any reduction in the cost of the police department, it must be done by selecting and training Class A men, equipping them with the tools of their profession, and distributing them according to scientific principles." A special committee recommended that as every city and every department has a personnel problem, where there is no formal personnel system, the mayor should designate his office assistant. Clifford N. Anderson, general manager of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, emphasized the superiority of the short-answer form of civil-service test over the old long-answer form.

Announcement of the awards of two travelling fellowships for city managers was made, the first for investigation and study in salvaging municipal wastes, the other for study of workmen's compensation service.

Within the past year three pamphlets have been published by the Association: Recent Trends in American Municipal Government, The Qualification and Selection of a City Manager, and The Measurement and Control of Municipal Sanitation.

National Recreation Congress

"RECREATION is passing out of the missionary period of education, self-examination, scientific review." Thus Dr. John H. Finley in the opening address at the recent National Recreation Congress struck the keynote of the week's discussions. During the past year a number of thoughtful persons within as well as outside the recreation movement, have been asking themselves these questions: What has really been accomplished in the lives of people by recreation? What changes have taken place in our life that call for changes in our recreation? What is holding back the further development of recreation? How can recreation be enabled to make its greatest contribution to life? These and allied subjects were frankly discussed in the spirit of self-criticism and analysis; while the accomplishments of today were pointed out, the defects and shortcomings of the movement were stressed, indicating the leaders' belief that only by ruthlessly facing facts can progress be achieved. The fact that community recreation today affects the lives of men, women, and children in over a thousand communities, was emphasized as an indication of its importance.

The most heated discussion centered around the objection to the existence of politics in community recreation, not only with regard to appointments of workers, but also with regard to "legislative jugglings in the name of recreation but in the cause of local politics." Robert Sterling Yard, executive secretary of the National Parks' Association, warned that if pending bills dealing with national and state parks and forests, were rushed through the legislatures, thereby creating sub-standard parks, and establishing precedents which politicians seeking local favor would eagerly follow up, "basic conceptions of the relative responsibilities of nation and state for recreation will pass forever, and a pork barrel will be started which will probably stagger history."

Inasmuch as community recreation is recognized as a vital part of life and its provision is acknowledged as a public responsibility, this annual opportunity afforded experts in the field to exchange experiences should reflect itself in real progress within the movement.

Preservation for Education

WHILE everyone is more or less familiar with the term, "forest preservation," associating it in some vague way with flood control and other crucial conditions, another side of the movement less dramatic, perhaps, is receiving the attention of the forest service of the Department of Agriculture. According to a recent announcement, a national program is being launched for the preservation of typical areas of virgin forest —fast disappearing—to be maintained in perpetuity for their educational, historical, and research values. So-called natural areas, experiment forests, and primitive areas are to be set aside.

The purpose of the natural areas will be to preserve permanently in an unmodified condition tracts of virgin growth within each forest region "to the end that its characteristic plant and animal life and soil conditions, the factors influencing its biological complex, shall continue to be available for purposes of research study and education." Experimental forests, much larger in area, ranging from fifteen hundred to five thousand acres, will also constitute laboratories dedicated to research, but they will be devoted exclusively to the use of the forest service and cooperating agencies. The purpose of primitive areas, on the other hand, will be to supply recreational facilities to that large number of people who crave a back-to-nature type of enjoyment. Here there will be opportunity to engage in the forms of outdoor recreation characteristic of the primitive period of the nation's development. While the areas to be set aside for these various purposes are a comparatively small part of the 160,000,000 acres contained within the national forests, the new program should notably increase the value to the public of the 149 national forests under jurisdiction of the forest service.

Housing West and East

THE first experiment on a large scale to improve housing conditions for the Negroes of Chicago, the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments (see The Survey, Oct. 15, 1929, page 91), was approximately 98 per cent occupied on July 1, 1930, its first birthday. The net income during the first six months of the current year was at an annual rate of about 6 per cent

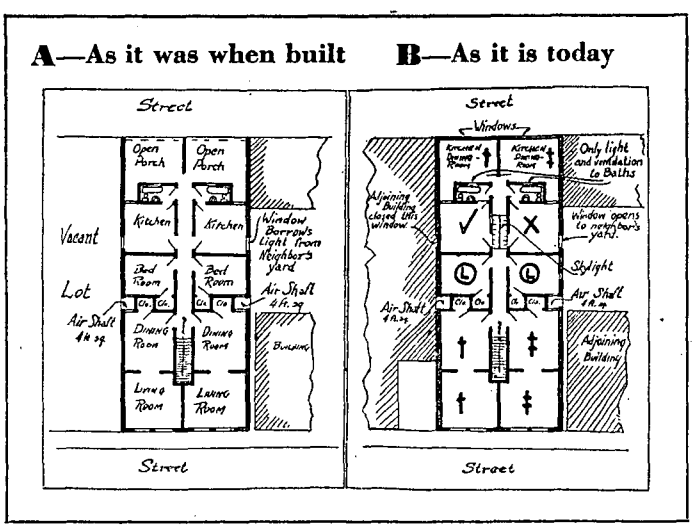
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on capital stock, depreciation and all other items of expense having been charged into the operation and cost of building. Bad debts during that period were but ⅛ per cent. Important and encouraging as are these financial results, as Julius Rosenwald, the founder, pointed out at the birthday celebration, the success of the apartments has a significance far beyond monetary values and beyond this one project. To quote Mr. Rosenwald: "Those living in our apartments have proven that the Negro is a law-abiding citizen and a desirable tenant. They have added prestige to their race and have tended to encourage the investment of money in kindred projects, since it is known that such property is likely to receive the sort of treatment which might be expected from the best class of people, regardless of race. . . . My faith in the Negro is justified." And in passing, it might be added that the history of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments in New York City, built three years ago by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bears out the same judgment.

While Chicago is celebrating this *fait accompli* and hoping for other developments in the housing field, plans in various stages of completion are under way in New York City for the erection of four new model tenements or garden apartments for white tenants at moderate rentals. The second apartment building sponsored by the Amalgamated Housing Corporation, on the Lower East Side of New York City (see The Survey, Feb. 15, 1930, page 566), is practically completed and tenants selected; two projects are being planned in Queens, one under the auspices of the City and Suburban Homes Company to occupy two entire city blocks, the other to be undertaken by Phipps House on property purchased out of surplus funds from the City Housing Corporation at Sunnyside—both organizations being among the older model-housing companies in New York; and finally the founders of the Brooklyn Garden Apartments have completed another project, a tribute to the success of their initial undertaking two years old. Two of these latest developments are in the city, two in the country; obviously, as yet there is no categorical answer to the question, "Should the workingman be encouraged to live in the metropolis or in the suburbs?"

Inching-Up

ACCOMPANYING the first annual report of the Pittsburgh Housing Association is an interesting leaflet entitled Inching-Up—the Tale of a Tenement, illustrating why cities building with an eye on the future, should have housing laws and zoning regulations setting definite standards for lot occupancy. The accompanying chart tells the story only too well. Built for two families, the house in question, typical of a large group, is now occupied by four families plus lodgers. At various times, twenty-two social agencies have been called in by the occupants of this house. When inspected by the Association, one family of five occupied the room marked √, one family of three occupied the room marked ×, one of four the three rooms marked †, one of three the three rooms marked ‡, while two lodgers, a man and woman, occupied the rooms marked L. And this in a city where there is no housing shortage. But, as elsewhere throughout the country, a plethora of houses does not always mean decent houses for those whose economic need is greatest. Two remedies are suggested: create a public opinion that would not allow a dwelling-house occupying 100 per cent of the ground, to be built originally, or to be remodeled subsequently in this fashion; and, secondly, secure the repair and reconditioning of existing houses that are below decent standards. This latter task is regarded by the Pittsburgh Housing Association as its main function. Besides providing proper housing at low cost, by this method older districts will be improved instead of deteriorating. But a year old, the Association has made 2996 inspections, reported 1682 violations to the city authorities (of which 46.67 per cent were abated), and instigated the demolition of thirty-five unfit houses.



Let There Be Light

UNLESS there is a specific local zoning provision, a tenant in these United States is never sure that suddenly his light and air will not be cut off by a new structure on the neighboring premises. And sometimes his own landlord may be responsible for the obstructing building, having beforehand given the unsuspecting tenant no inkling of the darkness to come. A case in point recently came before the Appellate Division in the Land Department of New York State. The court denied the claim of a tenant who contended that the landlord by permitting the erection of a building on adjacent property which completely cut off the light and air necessary for his work in an automobile shop, had violated an implied contract. Thus the presiding judge:

> I am of the opinion that the contention ought not to be upheld. According to the great weight of authority not only in New York but in many other jurisdictions, a landlord is under no obligation to his tenant not to erect buildings upon other lands belonging to him, even though the result is to cut off the light and air from the leased premises, unless there is some covenant or agreement in the lease forbidding such erection.

Contrast this with what in England is commonly known as the Right of Ancient Lights, whereby when a building shall have had access to light and air for a certain period, the right is deemed absolute and indefeasible, unless the owner of the building by consent or agreement parts with said right.

Summaries of 1929

AMERICAN CIVIC ANNUAL, VOL. II, 1930. *American Civic Association, Inc., Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C. Price $3.00 to non-members.*

A WORTHY successor of the initial volume published last year; a presentation of what is going on the country over in the way of intelligent guardianship and use of our physical resources, of planning opportunities realized, of planning programs projected, told by seventy-five experts.

SURVEY OF CITY PLANNING AND RELATED LAWS IN 1929, *by Lester G. Chase. Division of Building and Housing, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.*

A BRIEF discussion of city planning and related laws enacted during 1929, with ample reference to those laws. Two sections are devoted to a listing of the general and special planning-enabling acts in the various states and territories. Airports and regional planning are but lightly touched upon.

HOUSING IN PHILADELPHIA, *by Bernard J. Newman. Philadelphia Housing Assn., 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

THE EIGHTEENTH annual report of the Philadelphia Housing Association, in which are discussed problems of blighted areas, new dwelling construction, demolition of dwellings, housing legislation, insanitation, and public education relating to housing standards in Philadelphia. The subject-matter is so handled that the report constitutes a compact manual on housing.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INDUSTRY

Ford Wages in Germany

A 10-PER-CENT wage increase was announced at the Ford assembly plant in Berlin, on the same day that 126,000 metal workers went on strike as a protest against an 8-per-cent wage cut. The cut was in line with a government suggestion to reduce wages in order to increase trade through lower production costs. Der Abend, a Socialist newspaper in Berlin, reprinted the mimeographed letter in which Ford employes were notified of the increase:

As a result of your increased productivity we are enabled to raise your wage, effective October 20, from 2.40 marks (about fifty-eight cents) to 2.50 (about sixty cents). We know that this advance will tend to add to your purchasing power.

Industrialist organs are taking the view that this action constitutes unfair competition, while papers expressing the workers' opinion applaud it heartily.

The Henry Ford plant in Berlin is an assembly, not a manufacturing unit. Under its mass-production methods, 350 men are able to assemble 6000 cars a year, while one of the leading German firms has to employ 12,000 men to turn out 9500 cars a year.

An Employment Laboratory

A MODEL employment office, a laboratory for the study of employment problems, is to be organized in New York this winter, as a step toward putting into effect the recommendations based on the recent study of the state's free employment service (see The Survey, August 15, 1930, page 436). Arthur Young of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., has resumed the chairmanship of the Advisory Council on Employment Problems, which has been reorganized by Frances Perkins, state labor commissioner, to carry out the new program for the state employment service. Bryce M. Stewart, formerly federal director of employment service in Canada, will act as chairman of the Council's committee on the demonstration. In announcing the plans for the new bureau, Mr. Young stated:

The demonstration center will provide the first laboratory study ever made on a community-wide basis of the problems encountered by workers in securing employment and by employers in securing workers through a public employment office. Almost every market —the produce market, the clothing market, the real-estate market, the stock market—have been the subject of pretty thorough-going analysis and advanced planning. The most vital of all, however, the supply of the demand for human services has remained neglected. The demonstration makes possible the application to this field of the engineering technique. Its results should have significance not only for the particular community in which it is set up and the State of New York, but for the whole country.

Employe Stockholders and the Crash

BASED on the experience of 150 firms and on interviews with 385 employe stockholders, the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., publishes a report of the effect of the stock-market break on employe stock-purchase plans. The present inquiry, Employe Stock Purchase and the Stock Market Crisis of 1929 (247 Park Ave., New York City, price 75 cents) supplements the Board's 1928 study of employe stock ownership. According to reports of the cooperating firms, the factors which determined the effect of the crash on the stock-purchase plans were: the type of stock, the status of the plan when the break came, the classes of employes eligible as stock purchasers, the extent to which the crash curtailed the company's operations. The means chiefly used to help employes meet the situation were: repurchase, employe loan plans, and modification of the stock-purchase plans. The report concludes that the stock-purchase plans have successfully weathered the storm largely because of the type of securities sold and because "employe stock owners generally have shown good judgment and sound conservatism in the depression." The report points out that of the million employe stockholders, members of the executive rather than of the wage-earning group, "probably own a majority of the total employe-owned stock." The positive values of the plans to the employes, as here analyzed, include: "a natural outlet for investment ambition and a sounder outlet than was conceded by many before the market crash"; better understanding of what stock ownership means; a sense of security; "greater satisfaction in employment."

Those Scrubwomen!

HARVARD administrators are not going to be allowed to forget that last December they were caught paying two cents an hour under the minimum wage standard to a group of nineteen scrubwomen, and that they then discharged the women rather than raise their pay to the required thirty-seven cents an hour (see The Survey, March 15, 1930, page 695). The Consumers' League of Massachusetts has recently checked the whole story by interviewing at length each of the discharged workers. Meanwhile, the industrial relations council of the university has announced that the promised investigation of Harvard's employment situation will not go into the matter of the scrubwomen and their pay. An alumni committee hopes by Christmas to raise $3880, to be distributed among the women as back pay due them from Harvard. In a letter to The Harvard Bulletin, the committee states:

The fund may counteract to some extent the fact that this administration, which during the last six years and the next two will have improved Harvard's material equipment to the extent of some thirty million dollars, haggled nineteen scrubwomen out of a paltry two cents an hour or ten cents a day for nine whole years.

Miners and the A. F. of L.

DISPUTED points between the United Mine Workers of America and the seceding group, the Reorganized Mine Workers of America were referred back to the local unions for settlement by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at the recent conference in Boston (see page 205 of this issue). John H. Walker, representing the "outlaw" group, asked William Green, president of the A. F. of L. to call a conference of delegates from the two organizations. No official statement of the deliberations of the council was made, but it was understood that the Federation policy of not recognizing seceding unions was upheld. Under this policy, the Federation could not call a conference where seceders were represented. John L. Lewis, president of the A. F. of L. miners' union did not appear before the council. He was quoted in the daily press as declaring that the secession movement is on the wane.

The independent organization was set up last March, at a convention called in Illinois, as a protest against the methods and the results of the Lewis leadership of the United Mine Workers. The protest organization has been involved in a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

complicated succession of court battles with the older union, during which the injunction has been used, for the first time, in the course of "labor trouble" within the union (see The Survey, March 15, 1930, Page 717).

Insurance for Clothing Workers

BECAUSE of the business recession of the last months and the current unemployment, the board of trustees of the New York Clothing Unemployment Fund, at a recent meeting appropriated $100,000 for distribution in the New York Market. This was the second appropriation from the fund in 1930, and brought the total for the year to date up to $250,000.

In a recent statement, Jacob Billikopf, impartial chairman of the men's clothing industry in New York City, points out that this progressive labor group has now had seven years' successful experience with unemployment insurance. The first fund was set up in Chicago in May 1923, and the first benefits under it were distributed a year later. Until early in 1928, the fund was accumulated out of equal contributions by employers and employes, aggregating three per cent of the industry's payroll. The contribution was then increased to four and a half per cent by raising the employers' contribution to three per cent, under an agreement between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Since 1924, the men's clothing workers in Chicago have received $5,341,000 in unemployment benefits.

In the summer of 1928, similar funds, amounting to 1½ per cent of the pay roll, have been set up in the markets of Rochester and New York. Mr. Billikopf estimates that the total unemployment benefits paid out of these funds during 1930 will amount to $1,500,000. He adds:

The fact that these three funds will remain solvent even after the excessive expenditures imposed upon them by prevailing "hard times" is eloquent testimony to the practical nature of this device, which the organized clothing manufacturers and the union have created for dealing with the most serious and difficult of our modern industrial problems.

A New Pilot

FILLING an office that has been vacant since 1926, the National Child Labor Committee announces the appointment of Courtenay Dinwiddie as executive secretary of the organization. Mr. Dinwiddie succeeds Owen R. Lovejoy, executive secretary of the committee from 1907 to 1926 and now a member of the board of trustees. Wiley W. Swift, who has served since Mr. Lovejoy's retirement as acting secretary as well as director of legislation, continues in charge of the legislative work of the Committee. Mr. Dinwiddie, who is now working in an advisory capacity with the New York City Department of Health, has had varied experience in health and child-welfare work.

In announcing Mr. Dinwiddie's appointment, Samuel McCune Lindsay, chairman of the Committee stated:

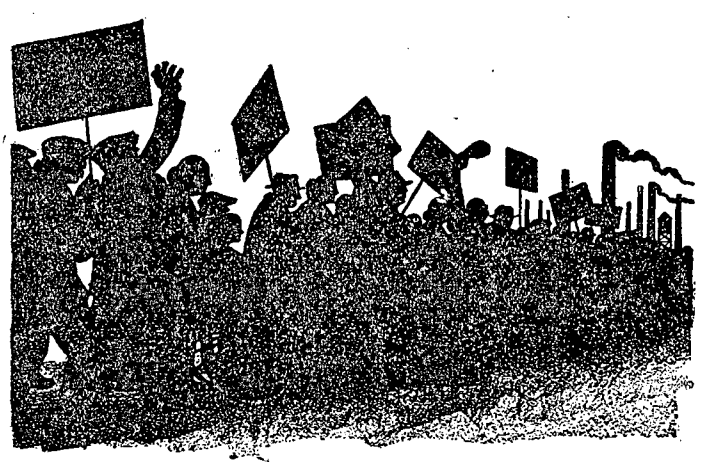
During this time of industrial depression when all organizations are bending their efforts toward reducing unemployment, the National Child Labor Committee is redoubling its attempts to keep children out of industry and in school. Whatever jobs are available should be given to adults. To this end the Committee is devoting its major attention to disclosing the extent of child labor and to strengthening and extending legislative regulation of juvenile employment in all the states.

This Is the Way We Wash Our Clothes

BASED on a survey in 23 cities, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has published a study of laundries and their women workers (Bulletin No. 78. Superintendent of Documents. Price 30 cents). According to this report, the number of power laundries in the United States doubled between 1907 and 1927. In the latter year, there were 5962 establishments, with a total of more than 200,000 wage-earners. Women were found performing every operation, with their chief jobs flat-work, ironing, marking, sorting, pressing, and hand ironing. The major hygienic problem of the industry is due to the heat and steam. In about a fourth of the laundries studied, thermometer readings (dry bulb) were 80 or over. In spite of very bad conditions due to heat in some plants, the majority of the women interviewed preferred laundry work to other types of factory employment. Over four fifths of the women who reported on nationality were native-born, and a larger proportion of the women were over forty years of age than were under twenty. About half the women had a working schedule of forty-eight hours or under, in spite of the fact that the "Monday-wash" tradition makes overtime necessary at the beginning of the week. The median wage of the women laundry workers was found to be $16.10 for white women and $8.85 for Negroes, with wages in the West considerably higher than in other sections.

Danville

FOR the first time since the American Federation of Labor, at its Toronto convention a year ago, launched its intensive organization drive in the South, there is a strike of Southern textile workers. Some four thousand operatives of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills at Danville, Virginia, walked out six weeks ago, demanding recognition of their union, but not the closed shop. The union is a local of the United Textile Workers of America. Organization began at Danville in February 1930. A 10-per-cent wage cut a few weeks later stimulated the union-membership drive. Wages at the mill are asserted by mill officials to have averaged $17 to $18 a week, even after the cut. This has been vigorously denied by the workers, many of whom have produced pay envelopes marked at less than $10. The work-week was fifty-five hours, and workers complain of the "stretch out," resulting in more taxing work and a reduced labor force. The mill formerly had a widely advertised scheme of employe representation, which was dropped, together with the group insurance scheme that went with it, when union organization began. A mediation offer by Governor Pollard has been accepted by the workers but refused by the company. It is reported that at least five thousand dollars a week is needed for "basic relief." Though organizers have been in the Southern textile area for a year, no machinery has been set up for relief, publicity, or for legal defense. Anti-trade unionists (both conservatives and "reds") are pointing to Danville as a decisive test of A. F. of L. policies in the South.



From the end papers of Strike by Mary Heaton Vorse. Horace Liveright

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION

Literacy Gains

THE first tabulation of the figures on illiteracy in the 1930 census indicates that the campaigns undertaken last winter in the South "to make a good showing," achieved notable results (see The Survey, February 15, 1930, page 565). Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana led in the campaign, and in these four states nearly a quarter of a million adults were taught to read and write. In Alabama, where fifty-five out of sixty-seven counties organized anti-illiteracy campaigns, two thirds of those taught were Negroes. In many public schools teachers volunteered their services, and either taught classes for adults or supervised classes taught by qualified highschool students and others. Special text-books, Country Reader First Book and Country Reader Second Book, prepared by Cora Wilson Stewart who organized the "moonlight schools" in Kentucky, were generally used in these adult classes. For the toys and pets of children's readers, these books substitute farm and household implements and processes.

Under the Census Act, the identity of organizations or persons supplying information may not be revealed. Educators are urging that an exception be made to give them access to lists of illiterates, who are often hard to find. It is pointed out that this use of census information would be a service to schools, to the community, and to the illiterates themselves.

A Graphic Presentation of Statistics of Illiteracy by Age Groups, by James F. Abel, chief of the division of foreign school systems, U. S. Office of Education, is now available (Pamphlet No. 12). This compares the United States' illiteracy statistics with those of Bulgaria, India, and Spain. Unfortunately, there is no comparison with countries having a cultural and economic background similar to ours—Germany, for example, England, or the Scandinavian countries.

For Negro Children

THE awakening of Southern leaders to the need for better educational facilities for both white and Negro children, not only to cut down illiteracy, as described in the paragraphs above, but to raise the cultural and economic level of community life, was shown in the conference held at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., last summer. The conference proceedings are now available in a pamphlet, What White People Can Do To Promote Negro Education (New Series, Vol. XIX, No. 8). Two of the outstanding discussions were the Story of County Training Schools, as told by Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of the John F. Slater Fund, and the comparison of the current cost of public education for white and colored children by Fred S. McCuistion of the Rosenwald Fund. Dr. Dillard described the establishment of the first four county training schools for Negro teachers in 1911-2. In 1928-9 there were 370 such schools receiving $1,886,852 public money, nearly one hundred of them offering a full highschool course. Figures brought forward by Mr. McCuistion showed that in 1928-9 South Carolina spent $60 per capita for white students and $7.89 for Negroes. In Coahoma County, Miss., with a white school population of 3755, and a Negro school population of 16,997, there was expended for white schools $200,000 and for Negro schools $40,000. In Louisiana, average per capita expenditure for white children in that year was $53.26, for Negroes, $9.45. A fairer apportionment of tax money, better-trained teachers, appreciation by the white community of the cultural and economic importance of good schools for all children, are the needs chiefly emphasized by these conference papers.

A Voice for the Junior Colleges

NOW the junior colleges, the center of much educational discussion and speculation, have a publication devoted to their interests and problems. The first issue of the Junior College Journal appeared a fortnight ago, a monthly of magazine size, interesting format, and a list of editors and contributors representative of all sections of the country and of a wide variety of educational thought and opinion. The new magazine is the official organ of the American Association of Junior Colleges, and is published by the Stanford University Press. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior and president of Stanford University, writes the foreword to the first number. Walter Crosby Eells of the Stanford University education department is editor of the journal, and Doak S. Campbell of Peabody College, associate editor. The style of the publication is brisk and readable, and the news element is featured. There is a book-review section conducted by John C. Almack of Stanford.

Community-Centered Schools

SCHOOLS that are not "child-centered" but that reach out to the life of the community, a system of education grounded on the principle of "socially useful labor for everybody"—that is the picture drawn in an unusually able and interesting article on the new public schools of Soviet Russia, in the current issue of Progressive Education. The article is written by Sinaida Hoodnitzkaya, research associate of the Pedagogical Institute for the Re-training of Teachers in Moscow, who has been visiting schools in the United States for several months. The new educational program in Russia, the writer points out, faces the problem of the low cultural level of the general population, and the variation in language and nationality. There are fifty-three different national dialects, she states, using new alphabets devised for them by the All-Union Academy of Science. The best of the new schools, a survey by the People's Commissariat of Public Education last year brought out, are not those in the cities but in remote rural areas. The success of the schools was measured in terms of their community usefulness. In these Soviet schools "everything the children do . . . must have a *delovoi kontshik,* a 'busy end'—

Decorations Courtesy Children's Aid Association

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a real application to life." Some of the school projects Miss Hoodnitzkaya describes are: a program of pre-school education; teaching illiterate adults; running summer playgrounds; popularizing new methods of farming and stock raising; forming flower-cooperatives; poultry clubs; road repairing; building bridges across brooks. All the work is carried on in cooperation between teacher and children, and academic instruction grows out of the school projects.

Connecticut Bends the Twig

AS part of the five-year program for character education in the public schools of Connecticut, a conference is being held in Hartford this week, made up of representatives of the home, the church, the school, and the community. It will sum up the work to date of the Bureau of Character Education, organized in 1928 by the State Board of Education, with which it is affiliated, to carry out the program first outlined by the Hartley-Jenkins Foundation. This program has two major divisions: teacher training and community education in the philosophy and techniques of character education; and an intensive demonstration program in a single community.

The extensive program includes a statewide survey of methods and projects in character education in elementary and junior highschools; short courses in character education in its relation to the community; establishment of a character-education committee of the State Congress of Parents' and Teachers' Associations; cooperation with other state departments; extension courses for teachers carrying university credit.

Norwalk was chosen for the intensive program because of its progressive school leadership and the cooperation pledged by other community leaders through the Child Welfare Council of Norwalk. The undertaking began with a broad survey of the present total environmental situation in Norwalk, with maps showing the density of child population of school age, foreign population, cases of delinquency, and so on. With this survey there is going forward a study of local employment of minors, and special training courses for Norwalk teachers in character education. John Lund, Norwalk superintendent of schools, reported last winter that by the end of the school year, 95 per cent of the teachers would have taken the special courses. Many of them were already developing special character-education projects among their pupils.

Ruth White Colton, director of the Bureau, has been made an extension lecturer at Yale. The Bureau has had the constant cooperation of members of the Yale faculty in developing both the general and intensive program. Those who are watching with interest the Connecticut project hope that in the course of the five-year program, those in charge will be able to work out generally applicable definitions of the objectives of character education, and reliable yardsticks for measuring both the need for it and its attainments.

Funds for Research

A FUND of $1,000,000, to be raised under a novel insurance plan in units of $250, and to be devoted to educational research under the direction of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, is the goal of a campaign inaugurated last month. In 1926, the department passed a convention resolution recommending that the research activities be adequately staffed and financed, and a year later a committee was appointed to devise ways and means for permanently financing research by the department. Under an arrangement made with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, school superintendents and others may contribute to the fund by taking out ten-year endowment policies for any sum in units of $250, naming the department of superintendence as beneficiary. Annual premiums will vary with the age of the assured. The fund has been allocated by state quotas, on the basis of residence of the members of the department, which has on its rolls four thousand superintendents of education. These officials, in cooperation with field agents of the insurance company, will aid in securing bequest subscriptions. After the second policy year, the Association will begin to receive interest on the premium payments made by the contributors, and when the policies mature, the fund will be turned over to the Association for investment.

Nation-wide studies which officials of the department hope to be able to undertake with the research endowment funds, will cover articulation of American education with other activities of the community—commercial, social, and cultural; the growth of parental education; the inter-relation between general and vocational education.

Programs for Understanding

A NEW series of programs for highschool assembly and classroom use, has been prepared by Rachel Davis DuBois based on her experience as a teacher at Woodbury, N. J. (see The Survey, October 15, 1929, page 89). These programs are planned to further "the development of tolerant attitudes toward modern movements of social progress." The series is divided into nine monthly sections, each composed of four weekly programs the objectives of which are clearly stated. Several complete playlets are included, as well as sketches of significant personalities, topics for talks and essays, outlines for individual group development, and a wealth of reference material (Pioneers of the New Civilization. Women's International League, 1924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Price, 20 cents.)

The Governor Called to Account

VIGOROUS protest, and, in at least one instance, effective protest against the wholesale dismissal of Mississippi educators who were not sufficiently zealous in support of Governor Bilbo's faction in the last election, have been made by various academic and professional groups (see The Survey, September 15, page 518). The American Medical Association recently served notice on Governor Bilbo that unless he reinstated the members dismissed from the university faculty of medicine, the Association would use its influence to prevent any graduate of the Mississippi Medical School from practicing in any other state in the union. Governor Bilbo promptly reinstated all those medical teachers who would consent to return, the head of the faculty stipulating that he be entirely independent of the new chancellor (a political appointee of the governor's) and that he be given an increase in salary. The governor is reported to have accepted these conditions.

The American Chemical Society closed its eightieth convention with a vigorous protest by the division of chemical education against Governor Bilbo's summary dismissal of officials and teachers of state schools and colleges, particularly of Professor J. N. Swan, former head of the chemistry department of the state university. Professor Swan, who was present at the meeting, was re-elected chairman of the division, to emphasize his high professional standing. Other bodies which have made protest include the American Association of University Professors and the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORK SHOP

High Voltage Volunteers

How to Get Them—Train Them—Keep Them

By J. AUGUST WOLF

OUR hats are off to the volunteers! Stretched out hand to hand they would form a line which would girdle the globe, we know not how many times. Nor do we care. Nor are we interested in knowing how many pounds of foot pressure they would register if all of them scrambled up Mount Parnassus at the same moment. But we do know that the helpful, positive influence wielded by this mighty army is incalculable.

Only a fraction of the work in the vast field of social service with its ramifications and implications, could be done without the volunteers. Furthermore, they must be credited with many of the pioneer ideas and efforts which have given form to our social structure. In many of our organizations—Y.M. and Y.W.C.As., Big Brothers and Sisters, Sunday schools, settlements, Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, playground associations, parent-teacher associations and a host of others—the volunteers outnumber the paid staff from three to one to more than ten to one. As a matter of fact many of these great movements would fall flat without the supporting arms of the great army which lends inspiration, counsel, and dynamic.

It is both strange and significant that these volunteers have stuck to their guns; strange because our professionals have recruited and trained them so inadequately; significant because they have stood by in spite of this lack. It is proof conclusive that people are eager to serve, that they will persist in spite of handicaps, that their efficiency can be immediately increased.

Here is a case of clumsy recruiting, poor follow-up, and results almost tragic: When one of my friends was sixteen (the age of hero worship) his minister came to him one Sunday, placed his hand upon his shoulder and said, "Young *man* (ah! such a thrill) I have been watching you and I want you to do something for the Church; in fact, I want your advice (delectable!) and then your help. We have a class of twelve-year-old boys and they need a teacher. They are a bit wild, but I am sure that your strong hand can manage them." (At this point the boy felt several feet taller than Napoleon, and twice as powerful.) He leaped at the chance, reported for work the next Sunday; he was introduced to his class, a lesson quarterly thrust into his hands, and the battle was on. Battle is the proper word. The boy knew little of the subject-matter and less about the fine art of teaching. He struggled for two months, by which time all sense of Napoleon's power had vanished. The pupils quickly sensed the situation, and with the cruelty common to boys under certain conditions, these adolescents began to "play horse" with their "teacher." Only the arrival of a man who really understood averted tragedy.

AFTER this boy had accepted the responsibility he was left hanging by a very slender thread, the breaking of which would have meant dire results for him. No question had been asked concerning his fitness or training, nor was any effort made to help him. Obviously, he was too young for his job. The entire approach had been made to his emotions, while his background, training, reason, and judgment were ignored. The case is typical of thousands. Our volunteer "turn-over" is terrifically high and costly and is a direct result of inadequate management.

Some progress has been made in the past few years. There are college courses in social work and techniques, there are conferences and seminars, there are lesson quarterlies and helps, there are thousands of books; but, for the most part, our volunteers are selected at random and left dangling.

Granted that our social service movements cannot carry on without high-grade, high-voltage volunteers, how can we buck the devastating turnover and effect a remedy? There are four steps, equally important: Know the job to be done and the type of person who can do it; Secure that person; Train him carefully; Give recognition for work well done.

How futile to approach a volunteer unless there is a

Who Shall Decide Personnel Policies?

Should there be, in a community-chest city, a uniform policy of social work personnel practices, prescribed, or recommended, by the chest? Or is that an infringement of the rights of the individual agency, an encroachment on the professional prerogatives of social work? Should the length of vacations, work hours, and the like, be decided by the community chest or by the individual agency? In the October Midmonthly, Raymond Clapp, director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, presented the chest point of view. In the December Midmonthly, Douglas P. Falconer, superintendent of the Children's Aid and S.P.C.C. of Erie County, Buffalo, will carry the discussion forward from the view-point of the individual agency.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

clear-cut objective, a program, and a method. These come under point one. Is the objective primarily character building? Is it a certain skill? Is it a temporary campaign? A continuous association in a club, group, or class? Has a program been developed which will interest the group? Has it a psychological appeal with sufficient variety? Is there an accurate check-up? Are there awards for progress and attainment? Is the program symmetrical or lop-sided? These vital questions must not be side-stepped or soft-pedaled. Now if there is an objective and a program, is there a method which will bring results? The method must be so simple, clear, and definite, and yet so elastic, that the volunteer may color it with his own personality.

Now we are ready for our volunteer. In securing him, we must bear one rule in mind: start at the top. Everything else being equal, the man or woman of maturity and experience plus training and judgment is highly desirable. Locate a person who is qualified to begin with and then train him. Go after him no matter how busy he may be or how high his rank in the business or social scale. Your group deserves the best. In approaching this person, the advantage of a clear-cut objective, program, and method is apparent. It is your sales talk. If enthusiastically presented it almost precludes a turn-down. Its thoroughness commends it to the busy man or woman.

Now we have our plan and our leader, but we must not stop. When the average high-voltage volunteer accepts his responsibility, his enthusiasm may carry him along for a few weeks, but inevitably his good intentions will ooze and unless we see the signs and respond, there will be one more case of unnecessary turn-over. Training is vital. It may be exceedingly informal, but it must be closely related to the difficult problems and intensely interesting. It will enable the volunteer to inform himself on subject matter, on teaching methods, on psychology. This training will be supplemented by books, both technical and inspiring, and by magazines which come frequently and bring fresh impetus; human-interest stories and a feeling of comaraderie in the great brotherhood of high-voltage volunteers. A brief weekly magazine is very valuable.

Now we have our volunteer at work. We must help him. The training will help, but even training is not enough. Burning enthusiasm soon cools, ardor for service wanes, demands seem great and sacrifices many. Many put their hands to the plow but turn only a few furrows. Enthusiasm must be rekindled, the will to serve re-stimulated. Get-togethers, parties, picnics, dinners are powerful aids. But our high-voltage volunteer cannot be altogether cultivated in groups. He requires personal attention; intimate, chummy contacts; quiet talks with a resultant consciousness that he is a vital cog in the great Scheme of Things, that his service has real meaning.

Marry Him Anyhow

By MARY LUE COCHRAN

ONE of the most amazing and pathetic things about the present successful professional woman, in social work and other fields, is that by the time she has attained success in her profession, she generally finds herself with only work; in other words, she has not "gotten her man." As many of these women are admirably fitted for making good wives and mothers, and as most of them are normal human beings and therefore need a husband, it behooves us to think seriously of Dorothea deSchweinitz's question, Where Is He? (The Survey, September 15, 1930, page 522.)

For some time I have had an idea that the solution to this problem, in many instances, lay in the acceptance by women of the same attitude toward marriage that men have. For example, a man marries his wife because she interests him as a woman and he wants her, not because she is likely to be very successful in her profession in the future and will therefore give him prestige and economic security; he depends upon her to meet his emotional needs, round out his happiness, and mother his children. In the past, woman has looked upon man not only as the solution for her emotional and economic needs, but as her "whole existence." She had no alternative—her place in the world was determined largely by him; she therefore married the man who represented the type of life she wanted, whenever possible. True, she often loved him, but she often would not let herself love "that kind of a man." We find all round us brilliant women who are now able to satisfy their ambition and support themselves by their own work. They do not need to marry and transfer all their hopes and dreams to their husbands. Obviously, they are able to meet their own needs; they do not rise or fall in their own estimation or in their own world when their husbands rise or fall, so to speak. For a long time we have had examples of brilliant women, especially in literary and artistic fields, whose domestic lives were quite apart from their careers; and many of these have been happily married.

It seems to me that this is far in advance of the old dilemma of home or career; it is obvious that the modern woman needs both. She already has her career and how she does need the man and home! This is not so much home on the old basis of a place of shelter—her own apartment is already secure and attractive. She needs a home for her heart and security in emotional life.

If a woman can choose a husband because he is a man and she wants him on the same basis that her husband chooses her, we may find some happy solutions. I do not mean that the professional woman should necessarily marry the ditch-digger or run off with the chauffeur, but I do mean that she can be happily married to a man whose intellectual and professional attainments are inferior to her own as generally measured by degrees and other narrow academic standards. What she needs from him is not prestige and money, but manliness. By that I mean simply strength, devotion, and kindliness in intimate relationships sufficient to satisfy her longings, to give her a chance to come into the greatest possible inheritance—mature, emotional womanhood.

Yesterday I brought forth this theory before a group of five professional women, one of whom was married. When I asked, "Why can't intellectual women marry men because they are *men?*" she threw her head back and laughed and made this surprising statement:

"That is just what my sister and I did. I didn't do it in such a sensational way as my sister, but nevertheless we both went against family and tradition to marry men who were socially and intellectually our inferiors as judged by people who did not know them as they are. And we have both found great happiness. I did not wait as long as my sister; therefore, I now have a husband I am crazy about, and two precious children. My sister's was a more unusual situation. She was a brilliant girl in college, and after annexing several degrees, she found herself with a professorship in a state university. No one expected her ever to marry. How could she? There weren't enough college professors to go around. Certainly she

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

couldn't consider a man in her own line of less distinction than herself. She was thirty-five with a good job but with restlessness and uncertainty in her heart. She didn't know this until she took a vacation trip to Yellowstone National Park. There my smart professor sister met a real man. He was the chief of the guides and to the consternation of all concerned, except myself, she, at thirty-five, fell madly in love with him. He is everything that is desirable in a man and husband; he made the little pale professors she had been working with for two years, look like two cents. She's so proud of him she beams and he thinks she's wonderful, stands in adoring awe of her. Their marriage is a great success; even my mother has ceased to feel that my sister married beneath herself. To satisfy her active brain and ambitions she has her own work; to satisfy her longings as a woman she has a fine husband who does his job splendidly—a job, by the way, that she could never hold herself. What more could she want? I'm all for your theory."

Another social worker said a few days ago: "When you are younger, family tradition and the 'marry well' idea have a hold on you. Later, you feel differently but by that time the man has generally married some one else. I remember the handsome golf pro I met one summer. He was a real man in every way but not a college graduate, though his manners and tastes were quite desirable. He had never heard about social work and when I told him about my work he looked up to me as though I were an angel who went about shedding sweetness and light in a sad, dark world. So you think I should have married him? Well?"

Again I ask: Why can't the modern professional woman marry for exactly the same reason men do? The doctor marries the charming nurse—if the doctor's clever sister doesn't marry the nurse's very worth while but non-collegiate brother, she may be left behind alone.

The whole matter comes down to this: more women would be happily married if they married the men they like as men; married them to live with them as wives and to have children by, meanwhile carrying on their own jobs and having a partner in marriage besides. Women can live and also work as men do. Isn't this true equality of the sexes? Besides, isn't it fairer to a man to be married for himself rather than for his place in the world or because he represents one's frustrated dreams and hopeless ambitions?

Should Salaries Be Cut?

One of a series of discussions of social-work ethics which will appear in The Survey from time to time.

BECAUSE of the heavy burden of the financial depression, the resulting unemployment, and a mounting demand for relief (see Community Chests and Relief in The Survey Midmonthlies for September and October 1930) community chests are finding it necessary in many cases to cut the budgets of certain types of member agencies. "Budget committees are working to help meet the emergency," states the Welfare Federation Bulletin of Cleveland, "by urging every possible reduction in non-relief expenditures. No extensions of service, new positions, or salary increases are being allowed and cuts of 10 per cent or more are being applied generally to the 'non-dependency' agency budgets, with the finest spirit on the part of the agencies."

Question: Is it ethical to apply such a cut to the salaries of the social workers on agency staffs? Should the staff members share the burdens, or should they, as professional people, be exempt?

Comments: by Robert W. Kelso, director, the Community Fund of St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph E. Beck, general secretary, Family Welfare Association, Scranton, Pa.; Paul L. Benjamin, director of public relations, Committee on Costs of Medical Care, formerly general secretary, Family Welfare Organization, Louisville, Ky.

An Alibi for the Indifferent

By ROBERT W. KELSO

THE pay of the social worker should not be reduced. Expenditures of social agencies fall into two main categories: first, the establishment and maintenance of the machinery for service; and second, the carrying out of the functions for which the enterprise exists. Of these, the first is fundamental and therefore vital. It is set at the least amount necessary to maintain the organization at the point of efficiency. In a social agency it falls usually somewhat short of that level. Salaries, which come within this category of fundamentals, are set usually so low that workers come and go with great frequency in an effort to find enough compensation to live on, and some chance for advancement. On the average the case worker receives lower pay and has less promise of permanency than the grade teacher in the public schools. To cut salaries, therefore, would mean to increase turnover and to reduce efficiency at a moment of overload when skilled service is most needed.

But the case does not rest solely upon the low pay that social workers are already receiving. There is also the matter of expediency to be considered. For decades it has been the constant effort of organized social work to demonstrate to the public the value of standard case work done by trained workers and the relative futility of alms handed out by the volunteer. To reduce salaries would please the public immensely. It would be as popular as a cut of 50 per cent in the salaries of all public employes; but it would also jump the proportion of material relief and reduce the amount devoted to service in the field of family-relief work where the heavy pressure in the present crisis is being felt. Reducing salaries turns us backward toward charity doles.

Coupled with this second point is a further consideration not yet fully recognized by managers of community chests; namely, that the filling up of quotas is not a question of the presence or absence of money in the community. There is probably not a metropolitan population in America that would not squander more than its entire chest quota on a horse race or a seasonal pageant. The filling of the quota in the chest campaign rests upon two elements: first, effective organization in the soliciting mechanism; and second, thorough-going interpretation through many channels of publicity of the cause represented by the community chest, to the community in general and to large givers in particular. If the second and third points be taken into careful account, it becomes apparent that a reduction in the pay of staff workers among the agencies would constitute nothing better than a gesture affording the indifferent public an alibi against increased giving.

The High Cost of Poor Personnel

By JOSEPH E. BECK

STANDARDS of work, methods of operation, responsibility to clients, have ethical considerations, but the rate of remuneration of social workers is controlled not by ethical standards but by the supply of workers available. It is true that social work can regulate the supply (and thus salaries) by the creation of standards which require advanced educational preparation, but in the final analysis the salaries will be determined by the competitive demand for workers.

Salary rates in social work are inadequate. The scarcity of workers in almost all fields reflects this. A cut in salaries will merely aggravate this situation and do away with years of effort to raise standards. You cannot separate the cause and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

effect of good salaries—good personnel, poor salaries—poor personnel. Poor personnel in social work is very expensive despite lower salaries. A reduced standard of salaries will also bear on the type of young college graduate who can be recruited for social work.

The answer cannot be that the salaries will be reduced only for the duration of the depression. Waiting for a lower trend in relief expenditures means waiting for years. Past history shows that when a private relief agency assumes a burden during an emergency, it cannot cast it off as soon as the employment index begins to rise; much of the additional relief load remains a long time, some of it indefinitely. A cut in salaries, therefore, does not mean a temporary action; it will involve a long-time curtailment of the activities of the non-dependency agencies to meet a demand for relief.

Good social planning should not permit the sacrifice of the entire social-work program at a time it is needed most. Depression finds the needs of the non-relief agencies increased. For example, the greatest challenge to a settlement or a community center, is to meet the leisure-time needs of a group distracted morally and mentally by unemployment.

It is not only poor social policy but unsound business to permit a community to believe that it can meet a period of depression other than by facing its causes and securing additional funds for the depression. The amount that could be saved in any city from social workers' salaries, would be sufficient only to delay facing the real issue. Face the issue before cutting standards, not afterwards!

A sound case-work program by a relief agency can be only as successful as the services performed by the specialized agencies permit. Constructive work of a relief society suffers when certain non-dependency agencies are forced to reduce their service.

The Last Straw

By PAUL L. BENJAMIN

I RECALL the remark of an underpaid social-work executive who was subscribing a larger amount in a community campaign than his personal situation warranted: "Well, I have just accepted a voluntary cut in my salary."

If social work needs doing, then those who engage in it should receive adequate compensation. The rank and file of social workers, who are still underpaid in relation to the training and skill demanded of them, should not be asked to carry an undue burden during the present financial depression. Apparently, no one is raising the query of asking board members, who are primarily responsible for an agency's program, to reduce their incomes by 10 per cent, turning the amount into the chest coffer. To me that seems even more logical than cutting the salaries of underpaid workers. Further, in a situation such as we shall probably face this winter, social workers, and case workers in particular, will have an incubus on their shoulders almost past human endurance. The addition of an unjust salary cut may well be the classic straw that will break the camel's back.

I put the question you have raised to a few outstanding social workers who all share the position I have taken, with different emphases of course. Linton B. Swift is of the opinion that, "we, in the family field, should exert all of our influence against flat cuts in the budgets of other agencies (as well as in our own service budgets) in order to provide more money for relief."

Elwood Street states: "I don't think social-work salaries should be cut at the present time. The best possible way to continue a depression is to limit the buying power of purchasers. I realize that many business organizations which either have been seriously affected by the business depression or are frightened by it or wish to capitalize it, are cutting salaries. On the other hand, progressive business men to whom I have talked have said that they intended to stand pat. They expect business to come back to a reasonable degree of prosperity in the near future and believe that they can get that business best by paying adequate salaries to their workers and spending money for advertising to win customers and sell goods."

Joanna C. Colcord writes: "It would be distinctly unethical for a chest to apply such regulations to social agencies as to force them to reconsider contracts for salary already made with staff members. When the current year for which the contract is made expires, the agency might ethically take up with the staff member a reduction for the following year. If this were done, each individual member should be given plenty of notice and be left free to seek another job at more advantageous rates. If this also were faithfully followed out, it would soon develop that only the agencies which paid a fair wage and where continuity of service and some increase in pay could be confidently expected, would manage to retain the service of capable people."

Rev. John A. O'Grady points out that it has been a long and tedious struggle to bring salary standards to a point where they attract able people and that cutting salaries at this time might cripple the entire profession. He says further: "I feel, moreover, that there will emerge from this crisis a need for very able leadership in social work. We need not only technicians but people with a sense of organization, workers who are able to interest the community in the things they are doing. There are a great many possible economies that might be considered before we should even think of touching the salaries of social workers."

As a matter of fact, many social workers, partly because they will be so close to human distress this winter, will give voluntarily beyond their means. Why use coercion which is unjust and arbitrary!

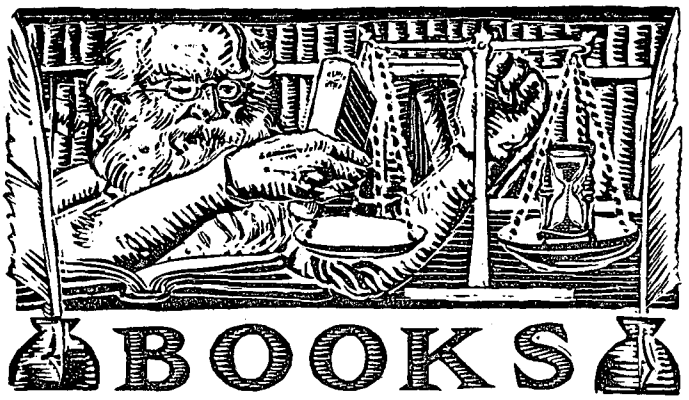
How Many Girl-Days?

"IN order to plan our office work efficiently and not find ourselves in the midst of confusion at the last minute preceding a campaign, each girl in the office keeps a daily record of her work on a form card and turns it in each day to a member of the staff. She is responsible for tabulating the records on a form which has one column for each type of work done in the office," says Bent Taylor, associate director of the Welfare Federation of the Oranges. "Thus we are able to determine how many 'girl-days' are required to write master lists, make prospect cards, check prospect cards, file cards, type statements. With a given quantity of work to do, we determine in advance how many 'girl-days' will be required, and knowing the date upon which it is to be finished, we begin the work with an adequate number of girls assigned to the job and finish on time. By glancing at the chart we are able to determine on what day we began a certain job and what day it was or will be completed."

Coordinating Dates

"HAVE you ever set your annual meeting only to find that the die was cast and that some other agency drawing from the same group that you do, has selected the same day and hour? This makes some people bite their finger-nails. The Community Council will attempt to lessen the finger-nail biting by providing a clearance service for dates for annual meetings. Agencies may phone Central 600 and ask for Miss Dorothy Hartman, stating to her the dates chosen or the date desired and inquiring what other agencies have selected the prospective date," says the Community Courier published by the Community Council of St. Louis, Missouri. Similar service is provided by Better Times, the New York welfare magazine. Should not some agency in each city perform this function?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Expanding Human Race

POPULATION PROBLEMS, *by Warren S. Thompson. McGraw-Hill. 445 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. WARREN S. THOMPSON, director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, has as fine an opportunity as any living man to drill into the population tendencies of any people on the globe. That he avails himself of his opportunities, was evident from his admirable book, Danger Spots in World Population, which appeared last autumn. So excellent was it that the writer promptly adopted it as a text for his class in population problems. Now comes Population Problems, a full-rigged university text, and it will meet with the same fate. Without depreciating the texts already in this field, it is safe to say that this text is far and away superior. A man of first-rate parts who is free to devote his entire time to this subject and can go anywhere he likes and study population on the spot can, of course, do better by it than the busy teacher who has available for research only the odds and ends of his time.

In the book there is no ax-grinding. Our author has a very broad outlook and always the positions he takes are philosophical and urbane. Among the outstanding features of the volume are the chapters dealing with urban agglomeration, with differential birth rates and international politics, and with the control of population. All the problems of quantity are very fully and adequately handled. But the problem of quality receives the attention of only one brief chapter.

Probably no other man writing today has so adequately treated existing differential national birth rates as a possible instigator of future wars. Dr. Thompson sees clearly that the era of casual land grabbing for the building of trade empires is about over and that there will have to be some extensive redistributions of areas suitable for European settlement if international tensions are not to grow.

University of Wisconsin EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

Youth on a Tropic Isle

GROWING UP IN NEW GUINEA, *by Margaret Mead. William Morrow. 372 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

NO matter how remote a people, no matter how primitive their culture, they face as does the most advanced society, the problem of rearing and educating their young. As a rule they do a pretty good job; centuries of trial and error reduce the process to a routine; which is the subject of this very excellent anthropological study by Dr. Mead. As her earlier work on Coming of Age in Samoa, this is an intimate description of family and village life in the South Seas. Also like her previous book, this is an attempt to draw certain educational conclusions that might bear on the problem of rearing children in our own land.

The village selected is quite remotely situated. The people fish and gather fruit. They go and come by canoe. Most of their waking hours are spent in the water; in fact, they are so much identified with the sea that they shun the land entirely to build their houses on piling over the water. As they live now, they have lived for centuries, though they are beginning to feel the impact of the white man's culture. Soon the merchant and the missionary will come and the old equilibrium will pass. All this the author describes with skill and insight. What she hasn't packed into the main body of the book she has added in a hundred pages of appendices.

Dr. Mead is strongest in this study when she is presenting her anthropological data. To me she is most interesting and informing when she stays with the concrete materials, with what they do and say in Manus. Just so she is least convincing when she essays her educational comparisons. The final three chapters put her in the position of the man who tells a story and then bores us with explaining the point which was obvious all the while. These many references to the American father, what he does do and what he does not do, are neither wholly true nor wholly false. So there are other generalizations about the American boy, family life; nobody knows how true they are, or where, or to what extent. NELS ANDERSON

Seth Low Junior College, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pitfalls of Industry

IS IT SAFE TO WORK?, *by Edison L. Bowers. Houghton Mifflin. 229 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PERHAPS the most important contribution made through this volume is the restating of the fundamental relationship of industrial accidents (or rather industrial injuries), compensation insurance, and rehabilitation programs, although this reviewer does not agree that the relationship of the first two is so little understood. Recent studies have shown that reduction of injuries has followed the recognition by large industries of this relationship. It is the owners of the small plants, whose insurance premiums are relatively low, who have failed to relate the two. Not so clearly understood is the need for retraining after major injuries which has been given significance and emphasis in this book.

Mr. Bowers does not seem to have decided clearly just which audience he wished to address: Business men concerned with finding a way to equalize the present disparity of insurance costs? Labor-union leaders desirous of obtaining for injured wage-earners the maximum of protection and compensation? Plant engineers trying to discover the causes of injuries? State authorities charged with the responsibility of administering the statutes? Or the public whose interest lies both in reduced production costs and adequate compensation for those who otherwise become public charges?

Mr. Bowers "catchy" title appears to have led him through a devious trail in an effort to interest all those to whom the question, Is It Safe to Work? has either an academic or an exquisitely poignant interest. For those seeking a birdseye view of industrial problems, such a book serves the purpose of indicating a tremendously vital problem for future study.

Any ray of light which exposes the pitiful sums awarded for permanent injuries as provided in the majority of the statutes of this country, is of real service to injured workers. The chapters devoted to analyses of such schedules contain thoughtful suggestions intended to raise the manifestly inadequate awards now prescribed. MARGUERITE MARSH

New York City

First in the Field

MENTAL HYGIENE, *by Ernest R. Groves and Phyllis Blanchard. Henry Holt. 467 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is the book that every person in the professional field of mental hygiene has promised himself some day he would write. That Groves and Blanchard should have stolen a march on the rest of us who were laggard, speaks much for their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

energy and perspicacity. And the best of it is that the book is a corking fine one. The authors have been particularly successful in steering with a nice discrimination between the Scylla of writing a self-conscious and simplified primer and the Charybdis of inditing a ponderous and equally self-conscious tome. Mental Hygiene comes as near having a universal appeal as any work of its kind, and its generous bibliography and questions for class discussion at the end of each chapter make it an almost ideal textbook for students in sociology, psychology, social work and psychiatry.

The reviewer with difficulty restrains his cheers, especially for the excellence of the first two chapters on the origin and development of mental hygiene and the psychiatric background. Taken together these portions constitute as fascinating (and as authentic) a portrayal of how mental hygiene came to be, as anything yet to appear. Then come successive chapters dealing with the influence of mental hygiene on childhood, adolescence, marriage, the schools and colleges, industry, recreation, religion, literature, social work, and public opinion. Read consecutively and then integrated in the reader's mind as a whole, these chapters give an insight into the amazing thoroughness with which the concepts of mental hygiene have permeated the thinking, and frequently the techniques, of virtually all the social sciences. Probably the most helpful contribution mental hygiene has made to these social sciences is found in its insistence on a dynamic point of view that asks *why* people act as they do, as contrasted to conventional and static practices that rest content merely to ask *what* people are, and to paste labels on conduct accordingly. Groves and Blanchard have caught and imprisoned in their book the true significance of this contribution and have demonstrated effectively how education, religion, social work, and the like, can free themselves from some of the fetters of out-moded tradition that render sterile so much of their effort.

GEORGE K. PRATT, M.D.
National Committee for Mental Hygiene

Small Borrowings

TEN THOUSAND SMALL LOANS: *Facts About Borrowers in 109 Cities in 17 States, by L. W. Robinson and M. E. Stearns. Russell Sage.* 159 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

IT was the general belief until surprisingly recent times, and still holds with some people, that if a man in need of funds could not borrow at a bank, he was either to be condemned for mismanagement or to be turned over to the charities. Today, however, the number of people who patronize agencies willing to make consumer loans such as banks prefer not to offer, far exceeds those borrowing from banks. Dr. Robinson's and Miss Stearns' study of such loans is scientific and thorough. Unfortunately, however, a delay of several years in its publication has resulted in some changes in living standards, price levels, and even the loan business itself. Nevertheless, the book is still distinctly descriptive of the personal-finance business as it exists in 1930.

The results of Dr. Robinson's investigation indicated that people who make consumer loans which average in the neighborhood of $125 in amount, and who pay for them at the rate of 3½ per cent a month, are not confined to those groups which either represent enormous financial risks or yet gross ignorance of less costly sources of funds. So all-inclusive is the list that whether one travels in street cars or limousines he is certain in the course of the day to meet among his acquaintances, customers of personal-finance companies. Regarding these customers, there have been included data of intense human interest concerning race, age, marital status, size of family, type of employment, income, prior indebtedness, property ownership, life insurance, savings and other assets, place and kind of residence, home ownership, rentals paid, purpose of loan, family budgets, and relation between size of loan and income, occupation, and so forth.

Dr. Robinson, in addition to his close relationship to the Russell Sage Foundation, has enjoyed much direct contact with the small-loan business, while Miss Stearns has been in constant contact with the customer's side of personal finance through the Foundation's division of remedial loans. Their combined efforts have resulted in a work of profound value and an authoritative source of information regarding the field of consumer borrowing.

BURR BLACKBURN
Chicago, Illinois

Measurement without Meaning

THE MEASUREMENT OF MAN, *by J. A. Harris, C. M. Jackson, D. G. Patterson, R. E. Scammon. Univ. of Minn. Press.* 215 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

"WHETHER we are studying a material object, a magnetic field, a geometrical figure, or a duration of time," says Eddington, "our scientific information is summed up in measures." Once the human intellect has grasped the fundamental importance of measurement and classification to all scientific theory and progress, it is extremely difficult to restrain its owner from a wild orgy of statistical self-abuse. This has been evident enough in the results of the promulgation of intelligence tests. An enormous literature of comparisons and correlations sprang into existence before it occurred to some critic, wiser than the rest, to ask, "What of it?" There are a good many measurements in this rather learned book of which this question might also be asked. The measurement of chest expansion of the students of the University of Minnesota reveals that the average is slightly higher for the German group, but the difference is of doubtful significance. Even if the mathematical significance were unquestionable, the anthropological significance would still remain for explanation. Other calculations made by these authors are undoubtedly much more interesting, though their book is not—does not claim to be—an announcement of original discoveries. Its chief value to most of us will be as a set of examples in the use of statistical method. As such, The Measurement of Man has the advantages of lucidity, freedom from unnecessary technicalities, and wide variety of procedure. The methods used are fundamentally sound and if an occasional calculation has gone wrong, that is only what is to be expected in any first edition of a mathematical work.

J. ROSSLYN EARP, DR. P.H.
Denver, Colo.

Forward to What?

MOVING FORWARD, *by Henry Ford in collaboration with Samuel Crowther. Doubleday, Doran.* 310 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

WHEN the largest employer in the world speaks, we are naturally curious to listen. Henry Ford is at his best when discussing, in a vigorous and informal way, the problems of his factory. His story of changing over from Model T to Model A, the scrapping of 199 wartime ships, the use of tools that must cut to a millionth of an inch, is a fascinating account that will appeal to anyone who is interested in industrial affairs. Henry Ford is the master workman. He moves about the scene of his endeavors with sure step and keen eye. This is from page 142:

> This is a new time. You yourself must take control of your business. It must be your work, your pleasure, your profession, your gain, and your loss—this service of business in which you are engaged: your art, your science, your religion; for business is all these. And when it becomes even approximately any of these, what do you see? You see a man who is a manager, and not a man who is the operator of some system of management. And you see a business that is alive not only commercially, but along every avenue of life. This is not only coming; it is already here. The men on the bridge of business will confirm this.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When Ford leaves his chosen field, the words of factory wisdom melt into meaningless platitudes. He thinks, for instance, that to make employment regular is to invite industrial decay. He says:

> The cry is stabilize. The program in many respects seems to be attractive—any program is attractive which holds the promise of an easy future. Social reformers invariably promise a life of ease and plenty if only their formulas are adopted. If, however, we accept the possibility of stabilizing industry and therefore employment, do we also know the exact condition that we desire to stabilize? Have we as yet had any condition which, all things considered, is so good that we can ask nothing more than to continue it forever? Or is the general desire to sit amid peace and plenty and at the same time to progress to a still higher condition? Is that possible? Is permanency in the nature of things? And how great a price are we willing to pay for it?

Here is a boggling of ideas and a general fogginess of conception that is as naive as it is amazing. The root of the trouble lies in his definition of the word "stabilization." He reads into the word a meaning utterly foreign to it when applied to industries that can be regularized with profit to everyone involved. He thinks a "stable" business is a static business when it can be, if properly managed, the most dynamic kind of business in the world. Of course it can be static, and so can any other kind of business if there are no intelligent managers around to make it otherwise. Ford's battle is a phantom one. Nobody is particularly hurt by it except perhaps Mr. Ford himself whose heat and enthusiasm in whacking his imaginary enemy leave us with the idea that he is not very sure himself of what he is talking about.

There is a great deal in this book about higher wages and shorter work weeks. The wages referred to, however, are hourly and daily wages. Mr. Ford does not seem to care much what a man can earn in a year providing his hourly or daily wages are high. This may be excellent practice for a highly mechanized concern like the Ford Motor Co. It is doubtful if it will apply with equal success to other types of industry. It is also doubtful if it is good social practice, in spite of all that Mr. Ford insists to the contrary. A nation of highly paid but economically insecure, overstrained robots is not a nation that has within it the seeds of permanence. If some of Henry Ford's labor policies mean "moving forward," it is proper to enquire—"To what?"

ERNEST G. DRAPER
The Hills Brothers Company

Crime at the Bar

OUR CRIMINAL COURTS, *by Raymond Moley. Minton, Balch. 265 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

TO him who has been deafened by hysterical outbursts against our criminal courts and crime on the one hand and deluged with polemical panaceas and nostrums on the other, the present book by Raymond Moley comes as a restorer of (to use his phrase) "faith in facts," frankly stating that it "seeks no solutions, prescribes no remedies, formulates no program of reform." The bedlam of the average magistrate's court is vividly described. A scandalous system of bail, politics (backstair and otherwise), and a decline in the quality of the men who practice criminal law, make the picture even darker. Among the numerous reforms evaluated are those to change the rules of procedure. However, when analyzed, practically all these proposals would merely change the rules and not the game.

Shall we abolish the jury system? Mr. Moley introduces many thoughtful arguments, pro and con; believes that we can learn from the English system; but in any event, judging from the small percentage of cases being tried before juries, "the jury system as an agency in the process of criminal justice has all but vanished."

Mr. Moley is thoroughly in sympathy with the point of view taken by the sociologists and psychiatrists whose interest "attaches to the person charged with the act" rather than to the act itself. It is the application of this "that distinguishes those few courts which are showing the way and are performing the necessary experimentation for a revised criminal jurisprudence." Individualized treatment of the offender and the use of the indeterminate sentence with more adequate provision for scientific probation and parole—these give some promise of a better day.

One of the most illuminating chapters is on the manner in which newspapers influence the course of justice by means of "trial by the city desk." Moreover, the press often creates the impression of a crime wave "when in reality we may be having only a wave of crime news."

Without moralizing on the subject, the author repeatedly makes clear the fact that all improvements in the machinery of the courts will be ineffective unless we have men of higher caliber, courage, and character making up the personnel. One bright spot in the whole system of criminal courts is the state trial judges. In general they are superior men. "More power may be safely placed in their hands. And it provides some reason for the presence of tempered optimism in the face of grim realities."

RAY H. ABRAMS
University of Pennsylvania

New Schools in Austria

THE NEW EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA, *by Robert Dottrens, edited by Paul L. Dengler. John Day. 226 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. DOTTRENS, inspector of schools at Geneva, presents a vivid and adequate picture of a radical, widespread, and successful educational revolution. The old dual German system, efficiently "rearing faithful subjects, docile workmen, and obsequious officials," is dead in Austria. In its place is a new and vital education for the masses.

Early in 1920, the minister of education, the magnetic Otto Glöckel, and members of the reform division of the Ministry, headed by Victor Fadrus, presented to a plenary assembly of teachers the principles which in their judgment must inspire the schools. These were three: the individual activity of each child, instruction drawn from his immediate environment, and the concentration of the work round a center of interest. The school, they said, must be aware of the social and national task; its organization must be unified; specialization should begin as late as possible; obligatory courses should be reduced to a minimum in the interest of the professional culture of each student; and a change of course should be possible for the individual child.

Then the reform division toured the country—apostles of the new schools. Soon their disciples were numbered by hundreds. Almost immediately, six hundred voluntary study groups of teachers were organized. During the school year 1925-26, nearly a thousand meetings were held in the city of Vienna alone, with thirty different courses for members. Then came experimental classes with unselected children to put the new educational doctrine into active practice. One hundred and fifty-six such classes have been organized in Vienna, ninety-seven in the provinces. Many of these developed into "model" classes, often followed by teachers' meetings, lively with questions and the free expression of opinion. To these classes and groups were added successful vacation schools for teachers. Soon the whole teaching body became fully conscious of their responsibility and power as well as of the magnitude of the task facing them.

In brief, what elsewhere has been successfully developed in relatively few experimental schools and still fewer communities, in Austria is an actual reform of the whole elementary system, affecting thousands of people of all classes all over the country.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Their spiritual power, formerly content and proud to exhibit itself in the theater, in music, in literature, and in medicine, now is finding creative expression also in mass education and in social welfare. Even a Gerard would certainly name Glöckel, at least, in a list of the great men ruling Austria!

Unfortunately, Dr. Dengler's editing is singularly inept. He interrupts Dr. Dottren's narrative with lengthy parentheses, the material of which ought to have been relegated to the appendix or to an occasional footnote. And yet he passes by such expressions as "feminine education" and is himself guilty of many lengthy circumlocutions.

LUCY L. W. WILSON
South Philadelphia Highschool for Girls

Birth Control in Social Practice

SEVENTY BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS, *by Caroline Hadley Robinson. Williams and Wilkins. Price* $4.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS survey and analysis, including the general effects of birth control on the size and quality of the population, is the first of a series of socio-medical studies in course of publication under the auspices and encouragement of the National Committee on Maternal Health. The author, an economist and clinical student of birth-control practices and results, brings to this still much misunderstood problem a Quaker competence and sweet reasonableness, accuracy, and moderation in expression worthy of her talents and hard work.

The first part of the book deals with the facts of the staff organization, costs, and statistical records of services of seventy clinics here and abroad, includes helpful description of case procedure, suggestions for serious non-propaganda use of findings, and an interpretation of the probably eugenic effects of such clinic agencies upon the population; following is a chapter on the planning of clinics for present and future needs, and the medical and social factors determining the need of birth-control information. The second part deals with laws, customs, and opinions, and covers a critical discussion of quantity and quality of people and the benefits to them which may be expected from a liberalizing of the permitted practices and uses of well-supported information.

Mrs. Robinson admits that birth control does not, for her, after an objective study of clinic operation, hold the same promise of solving the problem of poverty which unrestrained promoters would have us believe.

We have here a scholarly contribution to social practice, suitable for class and library use, well expressed, free of all offense, and helpful to any who are not blinded or deafened by tradition and superstitious reverence for ancient blunderings.

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

From Charity to a Profession

AMERICAN CHARITIES AND SOCIAL WORK, *by Amos G. Warner, Stuart A. Queen, and Ernest B. Harper. Crowell. 616 pp. Price* $3.75 *postpaid of The Survey.*

"A PROFESSION which did not know its own history, which was indifferent to the memory of the men and women responsible for its making, would still be a shambling and formless thing," wrote the late Mary E. Richmond in 1923. We should be grateful to Dr. Queen and Dr. Harper for taking the unusual step of reprinting almost in its entirety another man's book, as Part II of this volume. The first edition of the late Amos G. Warner's American Charities, showing the status of social work in this country up to 1893, has long been almost unobtainable, except in a few libraries, and later editions were heavily amended by other hands. It was, of course, the earliest scientific and scholarly study to emerge from the field of American social work. It would be interesting to construct a table of parallel chapter headings: The Relief of the Poor in Their Homes against Family Welfare Work, The Feebleminded and Analogously Degenerate Classes against The Mental Hygiene Movement, and so on; and let the terminology itself tell the tale of changes in thirty-seven years. Such a tabular arrangement shows that while Warner was chiefly occupied in describing social *problems*, Queen and Harper are more concerned with the *machinery* for dealing with them—most of which has, of course, been developed since the early nineties.

The chapter on social work as a profession contains statements to which some exception needs to be taken. The severity of the criticism on page 559 of non-professional social workers, is to be deplored; any of us who have experience of work in rural regions, or who have worked side by side with groups of volunteers, can by no means agree with the statements here made. A "sporting interest" seems an unhappy term to characterize the professional attitude; it seems especially inadequate to describe the motives of young people who even today are giving up more lucrative and "promotional" opportunities because of a consuming interest in human beings and their problems, and of a desire to be of use. We do not talk about "love of humanity," but it is much to be doubted whether any social worker can ever be truly successful whose attitude is purely scientific, and who does not do a considerable amount of rejoicing and suffering with his clients. However, the second chapter of Part I, covering the changes since 1893 in field and scope of work, in definition of problems and interpretation of causes, and in professional standards and education, is an admirable, concise statement of the faith and works of the modern social worker. Insofar as their space permitted, they have faithfully and courageously depicted what they see in the arena of social welfare. The amount of figures and precise information they have included without sacrifice of readability, is truly astounding. As an introductory text—an orientation course for students of social work—the book should have immense value, and the young social workers of the future should not begin their professional careers so unacquainted with the roots of their calling as has sometimes been the case.

Russell Sage Foundation JOANNA C. COLCORD

Education for a New South

OUR EDUCATIONAL TASK, *As Illustrated in the Changing South, by William Kilpatrick. Univ. of N. C. Press. 125 pp. Price* $1.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR KILPATRICK, a native Georgian with a loyalty to the "Old South" and a tolerance of the errors of the present South that it is pleasing to find in an expatriate, pleads for the founding of a new South. Three hindering evils, the author says, must be faced: an irrational adherence to orthodoxy; intense fear reactions to change, finding expression in the Ku Klux Klan and fundamentalist movements; many social evils, chief of which is the lack of regard for the less fortunate in our midst. Facing these hindrances, Professor Kilpatrick asks, which way shall we move? Civilization as we have known it is now at the bar, and there is no orthodoxy to which we can turn for guidance. There is a "deeper unrest" at large in the world; therefore we cannot depend upon imitation of the rest of the world for the development of a satisfying civilization in the South.

Constructively, then, the author sets forth our educational task in the South: it is to build a civilization that will make men happy, and to give men sufficient faith to preserve the new civilization. To achieve this we must first abandon orthodoxy; we must "accept the inquiring and scrutinizing disposition and put it to work, to begin where we are and go on from here questioning anything and everything that it interests us to question."

Our specific task is to encourage the masses to think broadly, and to be regardful of the welfare of the less privileged. We must "think through to a new philosophy which shall give the needed help in revising our institutions while at the same time it serves to integrate our souls (*Continued on page* 233)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

Speaking of Thrillers

To THE EDITOR: May I add my favorite thrillers to Miss Beattie's list? When I started out to list those which I enjoyed and which were not mentioned in Miss Beattie's list, I found that with a little thought and effort I could make a list equal to Miss Beattie's and not duplicate any.

It was a surprise to me that Miss Beattie had omitted what to me are the "classics" of detective fiction, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Wilkie Collins and Edgar Allan Poe. In my list I have omitted Edgar Wallace because after sampling the first hundred the rest are certain to be the same.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE. Sherlock Holmes stories.
ARTHUR MORRISON. Martin Hewlitt stories.
ERNEST BRAMAH. Max Carrados stories. (Mr. Carrados is a blind detective.)
H. C. BAILEY. Mr. Fortune stories.
MELVILLE DAVISSON POST. Randolph Mason stories.

I should like to add to these stories of famous detectives the last one of Dr. Thorndyke by R. Austin Freeman (mentioned in Miss Beattie's list)—The Mystery of 31, New Inn.

A few of the stories not mentioned by Miss Beattie which I enjoyed are:

WILLKIE COLLINS. Moonstone, Woman in White.
EDGAR ALLAN POE. Murders in Rue Morgue, Purloined Letter.
J. S. FLETCHER. Cartwright Gardens Murder, Scarhaven Keep, The Wrist Mark, The House in Tuesday Market (my favorite Fletcher).
GERALD FAIRIES. Scissors Cut Paper, Stones Blunt Scissors.
BEN AMES WILLIAMS. Death on Scurvey Street.
WILL LEVINREW. Murder on the Palisades.
JAMES HAY, JR. The Winning Clue.
MARION HARVEY. Clue of the Clock, The Mystery of the Hidden Room.
J. JEFFERSON FARJEON. The 5:18 Mystery.
JOHN T. MCINTYRE. The Museum Murder.

But this could go on indefinitely. CELIA FRANCES BECK
The Scranton Sun, Scranton, Pa.

Research or Authority?

To THE EDITOR: Dr. Hornell Hart, in your August Graphic (Fulfilment in Family Life), writes with an able and interesting pen on the timely theme of sex. He also remarks against the code of Puritan morals, and seems to feel that "dogmatic religion," whatever that phrase may really mean, is inferior to "a deeply spiritual religious faith consistent with science," whatever that equally vague phrase may mean. All of which could easily open a debate which would occupy far too much of your space.

Some of your readers, however, will be more frankly aroused by Dr. Hart's expression, "the honest explorer in sex matters," and by his outspoken statement that one's attitude towards such people should be one "not of enmity, but of sympathy, interest, and ready counsel."

Mr. Editor, how would the business world of today, built as it is upon financial faith, relish the idea of treating the "honest explorer" in embezzlement, or the "honest explorer" in burglary, not with enmity, but with sympathy, interest, and ready counsel? Or, to those who, like the writer, have lived thirty years or more in Chicago how would it seem to state that the "honest explorer" in the use of a sawed-off shotgun should be met, not with enmity, but with sympathy? Are we any more certain that robbery and murder are wrong, than that adultery and fornication are wrong? Is there any real sense in holding that the sixth and eighth commandments are not to be debated, but are to be obeyed, but that the seventh commandment is to be the subject of "honest exploration," at this stage of the game? Is there anything in the way of adultery and fornication which has not been tried, time and time again, in the history of the past twenty-five hundred years at least?

St. Paul found just such a rotten state of affairs in Corinth as experts are telling us is largely existing in many circles today. He did not talk about "sex-explorers." And he gave about the only people in Corinth whose names have been worth preserving, a rule of life which was fully adequate to that wretched situation. There are large numbers of people today who would side with St. Paul in handling the sex question, rather than with the counsel apparently given by Dr. Hart. And the future of our American decency would seem, so far as history can teach, to depend upon St. Paul's followers, rather than upon those who ignore or flout the basis of his successful teaching.

Again, Dr. Hart states, most dogmatically, that "people who are dogmatically committed to the establishment of puritanical monogamy" are thereby "disqualified from discussing sex problems with this generation." Whatever the author may reprehend as puritanical in monogamy (he nowhere defines this), his *obiter dictum,* of course, shuts out all appeal to the commands of Jesus Christ. Is it too much to say that in this astonishing position Dr. Hart has undertaken quite a sizable contract? And the only statement which even approximates a reason for this pagan position is that monogamists are "patently wishful instead of scientific."

Mr. Editor, a scientific position on any theme rests primarily on facts. If Dr. Hart can give us any new facts about fornication and adultery which have never been tried or known during the past two thousand years, we will listen with eager appreciation. Some of us think that he will have to search long and deep to find bottom in a quicksand.

Rector Emeritus of the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago JOHN HENRY HOPKINS

To THE EDITOR: A clear-cut issue is here involved. Mr. Hopkin's position, as I understand it, is this: Any departure from sex codes laid down by Moses, Jesus, and Paul is inherently wicked; persons guilty of such departures should be treated with enmity and condemnation. Even if there were room for a scientific approach to sex relations, the evidence was all in long ago, and is conclusive.

My own position may be summarized as follows: No solution laid down two thousand years ago for any social problem can be accepted as authoritative; the test of any ethical principle in this new age of science must be its actual working effects, as determined by impartial observation of real life. Judged by this test, promiscuous and evanescent sex relations have proved disastrous. In dealing with persons who have broken with conventional sex standards, it is far sounder to cultivate sympathetic understanding and dispassionate facing of facts than to use ostracism and condemnation.

Even if the New Testament were to be accepted as the final revelation of social relations, I could not agree with the implication of the rector that sex offenders should be treated with enmity rather than with sympathy, interest, understanding, and friendly counsel. When a woman taken in the act of adultery was brought before Jesus, he said: "Neither do I

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

condemn thee. Go and sin no more." He gave constructive friendship rather than denunciation to Mary Magdalene.

Mr. Hopkins asks whether burglars and gangsters should not be treated with enmity. The very essence of modern social work, as I understand it, calls for sympathetic insight into the causes responsible for anti-social conduct and for constructive measures to aid the offender in reestablishing himself as a safe and useful member of society. Mere severity of punishment has repeatedly proved futile and even socially dangerous. In sex matters the understanding and open-minded approach is even more important than in dealing with property rights.

One of the most momentous developments in the whole history of human culture has been the shift during the past three centuries from authoritative dogma to scientific experimentation. The immense superiority of the scientific approach has been demonstrated so conclusively in material and intellectual matters that the rising generation has come to regard dogmatic authority as discredited in *every* field.

Science has lagged in sex matters. The breakdown of authoritative taboos has left the way open to irresponsible wishful thinking. Even if it were desirable to have it done, there is small chance that the law of Sinai could have its grip on the world restored. But the essential question is one of fact: Do lax codes of sex relations bring richness of life? The young people of today have a right to a candid and impartial answer.

To attempt to discover that answer for themselves, as so many thousands have done, is desperately costly. One may experiment with test tubes, radio coils, white rats, or intelligence tests, and the experiments may fail without disastrous consequences. But when the materials involved in the experiment are personalities, loyalties, loves, professional standings, and the lives of babies, failures are so costly that needless repetitions should be avoided. Information about the disasters of those who have blundered—and the achievements of those who have succeeded (if any have) in finding new roads to blessedness—should be made available to the younger generation.

Instead of saying to young people, "Thou shalt not!" we are beginning to say something like this: "You are seeking for fulfilment of your personality, for release and integration of your powers and purposes. You are wondering what sort of sex behavior will promote these ends. We have been watching sex experimentation for twenty years or so. We have watched honestly for successes as well as failures. We find the evidence piling up that in our civilization the people who engage in premarital and extramarital sexual intercourse run heavy risks of broken friendships, of unforgettable regrets, of shattered careers, of unsatisfied restlessness, of hideous disease, of social contempt, of disintegrating personalities, and of the loss of the deepest and finest values of the love relationship. If you have any cases or data looking toward an opposite conclusion, we are keen to hear about them."

Which, after all, is strikingly similar to the conclusion reached by Mr. Hopkins. But the method of reaching it is totally different, and that difference is crucial.

Chairman, Committee on Social Research, HORNELL HART
American Sociological Society

Off Again, On Again

TO THE EDITOR:

In looking over some old numbers of The Survey I find that in June 1929, The Graphic was devoted to the discussion, Why Prosperity Keeps Up. As some time has now elapsed, I think it would be not only entertaining but instructive to have your next number devoted to the subject, Why Prosperity Does Not Keep Up. It might be well to have articles by the same contributors. IRENE GOOD COOMBES

Newark, N. J.

(*Continued from page* 231) in the perplexing new situation." More specifically, in our schools we must "build individuality," "must study consciously to enrich life," "must cultivate the open-minded search," and finally, we must "seek to respect the personalities of all concerned."

It is a remarkable little volume that should attract the attention of every intellectual southerner and provide inspiration for carrying on in the South. MERCER G. EVANS

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Puny—and Unconquerable—Man

MAN AND HIS WORLD: *Northwestern University Essays in Contemporary Thought. Edited by Baker Brownell. Van Nostrand. Price single Volumes* $1.75 *each, set of Twelve (boxed)* $19.25 *postpaid of The Survey.*

INEVITABLY the years of intensive speculation in science, craft, and affairs have yielded their pressure toward achieving "wholeness." Man could not continue satisfied with a world in pieces; somehow he had to see the mechanism as a consistent, working thing. Be it through the configurationists in psychology, the creativists in sociology, the clinicalists in medicine, or the outliners in popularization, men are industriously building their blocks of scientific knowledge into a unified world.

Professor Brownell's collection is one more effort in the general labor. It is a good effort. Like Columbia's course in Contemporary Civilization, it takes the unifying process to the young minds that are just standing on the threshold of the modern world. It should send (*Continued on page* 237)

MENTAL HEALTH AT MODERATE COST

(*Continued from page* 213)

the patient and the chief of social service, Elizabeth McCord. A general standard for rating was worked out when the Institute first opened and this has been modified through actual practice. The full clinic rate is charged in all cases in which the patient feels able to pay it. It has been found that patients really wish to meet this cost rate whenever it is possible. The range of salaries for single persons paying this rate is approximately $1200 to $3200 per year. The middle rate and the minimum rate are paid by single persons whose yearly salary is under $1200, and by those who have heavy family responsibilities. In any individual case, variations can be made according to the special circumstances of the family and probable length and frequency of treatment. A patient who is out of work when first applying for treatment may be re-rated when he has found employment. A few patients without adequate means of support are treated free.

During these first months, the services of the Institute have been used by teachers, ministers, salesmen, a librarian, a plumber, and other members of the middle-class business and professional groups. Some have come for only one or two visits, gaining insight into their problems and courage to deal with them from this comparatively brief chance to talk with an objective outsider who is guided by professional experience and skill. Others have required weeks or months of treatment. "We are reaching," says Dr. Bond, "just the type of patient we had hoped to find. The aim if the Institute is to aid normal people who have personal problems, physical and mental, to a better understanding and handling of their relationships in family and business life." Furthermore, it is making this service accessible to people who hitherto have had little opportunity to obtain the aid of modern psychiatry, to those who wish to pay their way as best they can, without asking for charity or the benevolence of a private physician, yet cannot meet current costs of private service in one of the newest and most expensive branches of medical science.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

A Brother at Oxford

JUDGE JOHN R. COFFIN of the Juvenile Court at Wapakoneta, Ohio, tells of a boy brought into his court who was defective in speech, defective in mentality, and a problem to probation officers and family case workers.

"See here, sonny," asked the judge, "haven't you any family at all?"

"Yeth thir," lisped the boy, "I have a brother."

"But the case record doesn't show that," stated the judge. "Where is that brother?"

"At Oxford Univerthity, England."

"Oxford? You have a brother at Oxford? Amazing! How long has your brother been at Oxford?"

"Eleven years."

"Then by this time, I suppose, he is a professor?"

"No, thir; he'th in a bottle. He'th got two heads."

How Nurses' Annuities Work

A NEW field service by which nurses throughout the country will be acquainted with the various forms of investments, insurance, and annuities, has been inaugurated by the Harmon Association for the Advancement of Nursing. Carrie M. Hall, on leave of absence for five months as principal of the school of nursing of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital at Boston, will carry out this educational campaign, visiting state and district meetings of nurses during fall and winter.

The Association, which was organized in 1926 as a membership corporation through a fund given by the late William E. Harmon, offers a group annuity system to registered nurses everywhere. Its plan was approved by the joint boards of the American Nurses' Association, the National League of Nursing Education and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing at their meeting in January 1929, as a means of helping nurses to make a practical, easy, and guaranteed provision for old age. The Association, at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, has on file statistical information showing what one hundred nurses have been able to do in the way of annuities. It is possible to obtain this information upon request, and also to make inquiries as they pertain to the individual. This service is rendered without charge.

A Strong Newspaper

THE first newspaper in the English language to be published in Russia, was inaugurated on October 5 in Moscow, primarily for American specialists and their families in Russia, who now number upward of two thousand, many of them scattered in outlying points. Anna Louise Strong, an authority on Russian and Oriental matters and a frequent contributor to The Survey, is the editor. "It is creditably free from propaganda," writes Walter Duranty, of The New York Times, "and has interesting features about the American colony and its activities." Annual subscriptions at $3 will be accepted by Miss Strong's father, Sidney Strong, 4 W. 31 Street, New York City.

More Federal Probation

FORTY-SEVEN additional probation officers have been added to the staff of the probation system of the U. S. district courts. To provide for these appointments, the appropriation for salaries and expenses has been increased from $25,000 to $200,000 a year. Joel R. Moore, former assistant chief of adult probation in Detroit, has been appointed supervisor. This forward step, which is designed to aid in law enforcement, relieve prison congestion, and enable probationers to become productive citizens, was brought about largely by the efforts of Sanford Bates, director of the bureau of prisons of the U. S. Department of Justice, with the cooperation of the National Probation Association and Attorney-General Mitchell. There is now paid federal probation service in thirty-one states.

Institutional Humor

THAT institution executives have a sense of humor, is exemplified by the story John Eisenhauer, superintendent of the Cleveland Boys' Farm, told when he accepted election as president of the Ohio Welfare Conference.

"An incorrigible Negro," Eisenhauer said, "was elected deacon of his church. When asked why he, a thorough rapscallion, was thus honored, he replied, 'Well, they thought the rough element in the congregation ought to be represented.'"

Organized Board Members

NO national social or health agency has made greater progress in organizing services for board members than the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. For several years there has been a national organization of board members largely due to the efforts of Mrs. C.-E. A. Winslow of New Haven, the first president of the board members' association. At all national and most state nurses' conventions there are separate meetings for board members; a field secretary for board members is available on the staff of the N.O.P.H.N.; each issue of The Public Health Nurse contains a board-member section; and recently a Board Members' Manual was published by the N.O.P.H.N. (Macmillan, $1.25) of which a thousand copies have already been sold. All this has stimulated an active interest by board members in a definite part of the program in many cities. In Hartford, for example, board members in rotation are required to attend weekly staff meetings and the lectures which follow them.

Maine's Renaissance

SOCIAL work is looking up in New England. Last spring the Connecticut Conference of Social Work took a new lease of life and last month the Maine Conference of Social Welfare (Robert Hale president and Rose Pearl Danforth secretary) held its most interesting session in many years. It showed the advantages in having a major theme or two at a conference. The first day's program was built around a proposed consolidation of state welfare activities into a coordinated department of public welfare, as recommended by Frank Bane, commissioner of welfare of Virginia, who last summer made a study of Maine's system of public welfare. The second day was given to the consideration of a proposed bill which would set up a state-wide system of juvenile courts. The attendance at the Conference in Augusta was larger than usual and the discussion vigorous and constructive.

Listen In

AT 9:00 P. M., Wednesday, November 19, President Hoover will deliver the opening address at the White House Conference on Child Health Protection. The Conference will be closed Friday evening, November 21, by Secretary Wilbur, chairman, who will summarize the findings. Both addresses will be broadcast on a nation-wide radio hook-up. Many national and local social agencies have suggested to their board members, volunteers, and contributors that they arrange to tune in.

Good Publicity

TWO brochures have appeared in New York recently which exemplify what publicity skill plus good printing can accomplish. How Westchester Cares is the thirty-two-page annual report of the commissioner of public welfare of Westchester County, New York. Its illustrations are well selected and carefully planned; its text is clear and it is printed in readable type on heavy natural paper. Funds for Publicity is the title of a thirty-two-page pamphlet written and designed by Bart Andress (illustrations by Howard Willard) for H. H. Railey and Company. It outlines a procedure which may be followed in financing health, welfare, and education services. Bart Andress, the author, was formerly chairman of the New York Social Work Publicity Council. Any writer of social-work publicity could get inspiration from the crisp, authoritative style and the arresting layout of this pamphlet.

Here and There

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of Berks County (Reading), Pa., has requested official representation on the boards of directors of all local organizations engaged in any phase of public health work including hospitals.

PROHIBITION will be one of the subjects discussed at the New York Conference of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Social Work at Elmira, November 18-21. William Hodson, director of the Welfare Council of New York City, will preside at a session at which the subject to be discussed is The Social Worker Looks at Prohibition.

THE LARGEST single appropriation for recreation ever made in New York City was the appropriation last month by the Board of Estimate of about $30,000,000 for the purchase of parks and playgrounds within the next three years. The program calls for 3550 acres of park land and about one hundred playgrounds.

HOW CRASS we are compared with our English cousins! On the following pages we advertise Workers Wanted. The English are more euphemistic. Similar advertisements in Mother and Child, published in London, are headed Posts Vacant. Our Situations Wanted they express as Workers Disengaged.

NEWSPAPER COLUMNS have guest conductors, so why not community chests? Charles H. Alspach chest executive at Reading, Pa., is guest conductor for the campaign in Rome, N. Y.; Harry Carey of Wilkes-Barre is in charge of the Shreveport, La., chest campaign; and Bradley Buell is conducting the campaign in Atlanta and will assist in certain revisions in the local set-up.

SIXTY-FOUR COMMUNITY CHEST campaigns held last spring showed an average gain of 1.3 per cent over the previous year. This is less than the gain made by the fall campaigns, which, in spite of the condition of the financial market, made an average gain of 3.7 per cent; and less than the spring campaigns of 1929, when a gain of 3.5 per cent was reported. There are now 363 community chests, according to a bulletin of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, raising an estimated sum of $75,108,820 in 1930. Eight years ago—in 1922—there were forty-nine chests which raised $3,656,000.

THE NEW ANNEX of the Russell Sage Foundation is scheduled to open May 1, 1931, according to Better Times, and may be completed several weeks in advance of that date. The building will house the New York School of Social Work and many social agencies. The new building will be wired so that lectures delivered in classrooms of the New York School of Social Work may be heard in the two auditoriums of the present Russell Sage building.

PORTER R. LEE, director of the New York School of Social Work, has gone to Washington to head up the social service division of President Hoover's Emergency Committee on Unemployment. During his absence, Walter W. Pettit is acting director of the School.

Personals

LILLIAN AMIREAUX, formerly of Seattle, has been appointed head resident, East End Neighborhood House, Cleveland. (Info. from J.V.S.)

ELSIE ANDERSON has been appointed itinerant school nurse, Maine Department of Health. (Info. from J.V.S.)

IRMA ANDERSON has been appointed director of Red Cross service, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Livermore, Calif.

ISABEL ANDERSON has been reappointed director, Red Cross service, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Boise, Idaho.

C. W. AREGSON, formerly executive secretary of the DePelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau, has been appointed executive secretary of the Cleveland Humane Society.

MILDRED AUSTILL has been appointed Girl Scout director, Holyoke, Mass.

JOHN F. BALLENGER, formerly assistant secretary, Detroit Community Fund, has been appointed executive secretary, Detroit Chapter, A.R.C.

VIOLET BEMMELS has been appointed psychiatric social worker, Mental Hygiene Society, Baltimore. (Info. from J.V.S.)

MADELINE BERRY, formerly instructor in social statistics, Ohio State University, has been appointed statistician of the Assn. of Community Chests and Councils.

VIENNIE BORTON has been appointed case supervisor, Church Mission of Help, New York City. (Info. from J.V.S.)

FRANCES BOYD, formerly supervisor of the family society in Dallas, has been appointed supervisor, Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.

JOHN PHILIP BRAMER, formerly director of the division of protective care, Catholic Charities of New York, has been appointed chief parole officer, division of parole, New York State Executive Department.

DR. VERNON C. BRANHAM, formerly medical director, New York State Committee on Mental Hygiene, has been appointed first deputy state commissioner of correction of New York, under Dr. Walter N. Thayer.

MARY S. BRISLEY, formerly executive secretary, Church Mission of Help, Diocese of New York, has been appointed executive secretary, national council, Church Mission of Help.

BRADLEY BUELL, formerly director of the New Orleans Community Chest, has joined the headquarters staff of the Association of Community Chests and Councils.

EMILY BULLITT, formerly director of the Bureau of Social Welfare, Charleston, S. C., has been appointed Red Cross executive secretary, Lansing, Michigan.

DOROTHY CARTER has been appointed assistant director on the staff of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

FRANCES M. CASHEL, formerly case supervisor, Charity Organization Society, Hartford, has been appointed district secretary, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

PEARL I. CASTILE, R.N., has been appointed director of nursing, Pasadena Hospital, succeeding Caroline Adele Knowles, resigned.

ESTHER P. CHADBOURN, who was in charge of the publicity for the 12th roll call, New York chapter A.R.C., has been appointed special roll-call worker, Los Angeles County.

HENRY P. CHANDLER has been appointed chairman and Mary R. Colby executive secretary of a commission on child welfare legislation, appointed by the Governor of Illinois. The commission includes Judge Mary M. Bartelme, Jessie F. Binford, and Joel D. Hunter.

NAN CLACK, formerly of the state staff, Division of Maternal and Infant Hygiene, Iowa, has been appointed public health nurse, Waukon, Iowa.

CALISTA L. CROWN, formerly itinerant nurse, has been appointed nursing field representative, Arizona and California.

BRIGADIER JAMES DEE has been appointed officer in charge of the Orange Belt division of the Salvation Army in California, succeeding Brigadier Samuel Bradley, retired.

MARY P. DITTMAR has been appointed social worker, Indian Reservation, Neopit, Wis. (Info. from J.V.S.)

DOROTHY DOUGLAS, hospital social worker, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, has been compelled to resign because of illness.

ANN DOYLE has been appointed part-time teacher of public-health nursing, Fordham University, New York City. (Info. from J.V.S.)

GERTRUDE DUNHAM has been appointed county nurse, Bergen County Tuberculosis and Health Association, Hackensack, N. J. (Info. from J.V.S.)

REBA EDWARDS, formerly school nurse and public-health nurse, Fort Bragg, Calif., has been appointed itinerant nurse on the staff of the pacific branch of the A.R.C.

LAURA EINSPAHR, formerly public-health nurse, has been appointed itinerant nurse, midwestern branch of the A.R.C.

ANDREW J. ELLIOT, formerly with the Sophie Wright Settlement, Detroit, has been appointed boys' worker, Goodrich House, Cleveland, succeeding W. J. Bosley, resigned.

JAMES EWERS, formerly executive secretary of the Cleveland Humane Society, is now executive secretary of the Cuyahoga County Board of Child Welfare, Cleveland.

MILDRED FERGUSON has been appointed social worker, Holyoke (Mass.) Hospital.

J. HOWARD FLETCHER has been appointed field secretary, American Eugenics Society.

OPAL FORE has been appointed supervisor, St. Louis County Welfare Assn., Clayton, Mo. (Info. from J.V.S.)

CLAIRE FRENCH has been appointed director of health education, Holyoke (Mass.) Y.W.C.A.

GUSTA GLOMSET has been appointed public-health nurse, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

ANNA C. GRING, formerly head of the social-service department, Homeopathic Hospital, Reading, Pa., has been appointed field supervisor, Springfield (Mass.) Nursing and Public Health Association. (Info. from J.V.S.)

MABEL GUILE, formerly with the Providence Family Welfare Society, has joined the staff of the State Board of Guardians, N. J.

VERNA HANCOCK, formerly with the Detroit Dept. of Health, has been appointed on the itinerant nursing staff, midwestern branch of the A.R.C.

HELEN HART, formerly headworker at East Side House, New York City, has been appointed assistant executive director, National Federation of Day Nurseries.

VIRGIL YOUNG HAWTHORNE, formerly executive secretary, Cambridge, Ohio, chapter, A.R.C., is now family welfare worker in Huerfano County, Colo.

KATHERINE E. HEWINS is making a study, under the national child welfare committee of the American Legion, of the veteran's relief law in Maine.

ALICE HINKLEY has been appointed visiting teacher and vocational counselor of the North Tarrytown Educational Adjustment Bureau, N. Y.

EVELYN HORTON has been appointed public-health nurse, Pawnee County chapter A.R.C., Pawnee City, Nebraska.

LUCILLE HOURAN has been appointed senior visitor, Children's Bureau of Cleveland.

EDWARD W. HUDSON, formerly boys' worker at Alta House, Cleveland, has been appointed head resident, Denison House Settlement, Boston.

MARY HURLBUTT, formerly on the staff of the International Migration Service, has been appointed to the staff of the New York School of Social Work.

DR. WILLIAM PICARD JACOCKS has been appointed executive health officer of North Carolina, succeeding Dr. Charles Laughinghouse, deceased. Dr. Jacocks, who has spent the past fifteen years in India in the service of the International Health Commission, was at one time director of the Hook Worm Commission and Director of Rural Sanitation in North Carolina.

DOROTHY ALICE JOHNSON, Margaret Ansdell, Mary Hagler, Charlotte Barney, Malissa Bryant, Charlotte Stanard, Julia Brunson, Ruth Kernodle, Dorothea Sander, Esther Tress, Grace England, Emily Bennett, Lila Grayce Teter, Ada Brewster, and Mary H. Pearl have been appointed itinerant nutritionists in the eastern area of the A.R.C., with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

DIRECT-BY-MAIL

HOOVEN LETTERS, INC., 387 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Individually typewritten letters. Enormous capacity. Low prices. Complete service. Accounts anywhere handled. Completed letters returned by express for local mailing.

ENGRAVING

GILL ENGRAVING CO., Photo Engravers, 140 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Careful, expert, artistic work. Twenty-four hour service. Ask The Survey about us. We do all the engraving for Survey Midmonthly and Survey Graphic.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

R. ORTHWINE, 344 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Invincible steel files, letter and cap sizes, with all standard combinations; steel storage cabinets—office furniture, wood and steel, commercial grades and up. Office supplies, marble desk sets, etc. Wholesale and retail, attractive prices—write.

TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS

HOOVEN LETTERS, INC., 387 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Individually typewritten letters. Enormous capacity. Low prices. Complete service. We prepare copy and campaigns.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HELEN JOHNSON, formerly assistant director, Jacob Riis House, New York City, has been appointed dean of residence, Greenwich House, New York City. (Info. from J.V.S.)

LEOTA JONES has been appointed public-health nurse, District Nursing Association of Northern Westchester County, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. (Info. from J.V.S.)

MARY L. JONES, formerly of the field staff, midwestern branch of A.R.C., has been transferred to the pacific branch to cover the San Francisco and Bay Region chapters.

MARGARET KEOWN, formerly with the Philadelphia chapter, A.R.C., has been appointed executive secretary, St. Joseph County Chapter, South Bend, Ind.

EDWARD J. KEYES has resigned as executive secretary, Big Brother Organization of Grand Rapids, to enter the postgraduate school of social work, Ohio State University.

MARGARET KIMBALL, Girl Scout director for Western Massachusetts, and Christian Henricksen, Hampshire County (Mass.) Boy Scout Executive, were married recently.

MADELINE KLINGBEIL has been appointed health supervisor, Children's Community Center, New Haven, Conn. (Info. from J.V.S.)

PAULINE KNUTSON, formerly school nurse at Menomonie, Wis., has been appointed itinerant nurse, Nebraska, by the midwestern branch office of the A.R.C.

ENSIGN WILLIAM KUCHTA, formerly at Niles, Mich., has succeeded Commandant Dan Wight, as head of the Salvation Army at South Bend, Ind.

HARRIET LANGWIG has been appointed specialized tuberculosis nurse, Bowling Green Neighborhood Assn., N. Y. C. (Info. from J.V.S.)

FLORA LAVERIE has been appointed public-health nurse, Franklin Neighborhood House, Franklin, N. J. (Info. from J.V.S.)

LULA LEONARD, formerly school nurse at Chanute, Kans., has joined the itinerant nursing staff of the midwestern branch office, A.R.C.

EUGENE C. LEE has been appointed supervisor of behavior problems, Robert C. Colangelo, supervisor of educational and vocational guidance, Worcester Boys' Club. William S. Gilliam has been promoted to be superintendent of the Ionic Avenue Building and Frank W. Ryan to be superintendent of the Lincoln Square Building.

JOSEPH LEE, president of the National Recreation Association, was married in Boston on October 14 to Marian Snow, who for several years has been his secretary.

CLAUDIA LIDE has been appointed employment secretary, St. Louis Y.W.C.A.

NINA H. LITTLE, formerly nursing field representative of the A.R.C., which position she resigned to go to the Idaho State Bureau of Child Health, has returned to the nursing service of the pacific branch of the A.R.C. to do itinerant nursing, Blaine County, Idaho.

RUSSELL H. LORD has been appointed general secretary, Y.M.C.A. of Lawrence, Mass., succeeding Ernest G. Gay, who has retired after twenty years' service.

MILDRED LUNT has been appointed executive director, Skinner Coffee House, Holyoke, Mass.

ARLINE MANSFIELD has been appointed head nurse, Visiting Nurse Assn., Easton, Pa. (Info. from J.V.S.)

MARGUERITE MARSH, formerly research and publicity secretary, National Consumers' League, has been appointed executive secretary, Church Mission of Help, Diocese of New York.

CAROL MARTIN has been appointed director of nursing education, State Board of Nurse Examiners, Lincoln, Neb. (Info. from J.V.S.)

ETHEL B. MATSON has been appointed assistant director, J.R.C., National Headquarters.

LAURA MCCUNE, formerly executive secretary, Welfare Assn. of Rock Island, Ill., has been appointed district secretary, Family Welfare Assn., Pittsburgh. (Info. from J.V.S.)

CAPTAIN CHARLES S. MCEWAN, Volunteers of America, has been transferred from Buffalo to Youngstown, Ohio.

ETHEL A. MILLER, formerly at Janesville, Wis., has been appointed general secretary of the Lawrence (Mass.) Y.W.C.A., succeeding Elizabeth Van Derzee.

BELLE MCKINNEY MISHOFF, formerly school nurse at Coffeyville, Kans., has joined the itinerant nursing staff of the midwestern branch office, A.R.C.

SARAH A. MOORE, formerly financial secretary, United Parents' Assn. of New York, has been appointed maintenance and endowment secretary, Boston Y.W.C.A.

MABEL MORGAN has been appointed assistant supervisor of nurses, office on Indian affairs, U. S. Dept. of Interior. (Info. from J.V.S.)

MYRLE NEALY, formerly director of the community chest of Wichita Falls, Texas, has been appointed executive secretary, Wyoming Valley Welfare Council, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

MATIE NEELY, formerly with the County Health Unit, Sebastian County, Ark., has been appointed public-health nurse with the Union County Chapter, A.R.C., Eldorado, Ark.

MRS. C. F. NELSON has been appointed executive secretary, Social Service Bureau, Spokane.

VIRGINIA NEVILLE, formerly with the Provident Association of St. Louis, has been appointed family-welfare worker with the Fremont County Chapter, A.R.C., Sidney, Iowa.

MALCOLM S. NICHOLS, for several years executive secretary, Milwaukee Family Welfare Assn., has been appointed executive secretary, Family Welfare Society of Boston, effective January 1.

CONSTANCE NUCKELS is engaged in a study being conducted by the New Jersey State Pension Survey Commission, Newark. (Info. from J.V.S.)

MABLE OLSON, formerly with the Visiting Nurse Assn. at Sioux City, has been appointed itinerant nurse, midwestern branch of the A.R.C.

HELEN PATTON has been appointed executive secretary, Family Welfare Agency, Midland, Mich.

DR. ALTON S. POPE, formerly chief of the bureau of communicable diseases, Chicago Department of Health, has been appointed director of the division of tuberculosis, Massachusetts State Department of Health, succeeding Dr. Sumner H. Remick.

ROSE RABINOFF, formerly district visitor, Family Service Assn. of Grand Rapids, has been appointed to a similar position with the Jewish Welfare Assn. of Baltimore.

FRANCES BURNADETTE RAINSFORD, formerly case worker with the Duluth Family Welfare Society, has been appointed executive secretary of the Independence (Kans.) Chapter of the A.R.C.

RUTH RAMSEY, who has completed a period of training in Lane County Chapter, Oregon, has been appointed assistant secretary, San Diego Chapter.

ALICE MAE REED has been appointed public health nurse, Atlantic, Iowa.

MARGARET RENKIN, formerly executive secretary, Travelers' Aid Society of Houston and secretary-treasurer of the Texas Conference of Social Welfare, has been appointed director of the Brent Service for Girls, Buffalo.

ELEANOR RICHARDSON, formerly of Winter Hill, Boston, has been appointed general secretary, Y.W.C.A., Baltimore.

VIDA ROBARE, matron at the Glen Mills School for Boys, Pa., was found stabbed to death in the bedroom of her cottage on October 4.

ALICE SAAR has been appointed A.R.C. hospital worker, U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

GERTRUDE SATCHWELL has been appointed executive secretary, Bristol (Tenn.-Va.) Welfare Council.

HANNAH SCOTT, formerly school nurse, Glenwood, Iowa, has been appointed public-health nurse, Blackhawk County; headquarters, Cedar Falls, Ia.

MABEL SEWAL has been appointed psychiatric social worker, Pennsylvania Blodgett Home for Children.

PHILIP SHERIDAN of Portland, Ore., has been appointed part-time liaison representative, Salt Lake Regional Office, Veterans Bureau and will also serve as field director, Fort Douglas, Utah.

IRENE SHIELDS, formerly executive secretary, Sharon Valley Family Service Society, Pa., has been appointed executive secretary, Rockville (Md.) Social Service League.

GLADYS SOLVESON, formerly with the Detroit Dept. of Health, has been appointed itinerant nurse, midwestern branch, A.R.C.

HORACE J. SPRAGUE has been appointed assistant liaison representative, A.R.C., U. S. Veterans Bureau, Hines, Ill.

MARJORIE SPRING has been appointed school and community nurse, Morenci, Ariz. (Info. from J.V.S.)

RHODA STARR has joined the staff of the division of home relief, New York State Department of Social Welfare, doing supervisory work.

LUELLA STICKNEY, formerly public-health nurse, Faulkton, S. D., has been appointed public-health nurse, Beaver County, Montana, headquarters at Dillon.

EMIL K. SUNLEY, formerly with the United Charities, St. Paul, has been appointed field supervisor, extension department, Iowa State University.

FRANCES B. TOPLITZ, district secretary, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, has been granted a year's leave of absence.

EVA VIERS, formerly executive secretary, Social Service Department, Bay City, Mich., has joined the staff of the Associated Charities, Cleveland.

ESTHER VOIGHT has been appointed public-health nurse with the York (Neb.) A.R.C.

MABEL VON DAHLEN has resigned as recreation worker, U. S. Navy Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

RUTH WARNER has been appointed executive secretary, Community Service Bureau, Freeport, Ill.

ALLENE WARREN, formerly executive secretary, Craighead County Tuberculosis Association, Arkansas, has been appointed tuberculosis worker, Sussex County, N. J.

MARGARET WATT, formerly secretary of the Social Service League, Burlington, Iowa, has been appointed secretary of the Family Welfare Bureau, Sioux City.

DOROTHY WHITTON has been appointed executive secretary, Associated Charities, Adrian, Mich.

DR. HENRY VALENTINE WILDMAN, SR., former director of the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and chief of staff of the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females of the City of New York, died in New York on Sept. 24.

FRANCES WILLIAMS has been appointed orthopedic nurse, Saginaw County Board of Commissioners, Saginaw, Mich. (Info. from J.V.S..)

ELIZABETH WYSS, formerly with A.R.C., Knoxville, Iowa, has been appointed public-health nurse, Clay County Chapter of the A.R.C., Spencer, Iowa.

ANNA YERKES, head of the social-service department, Reading (Pa.) Hospital, died recently.

Conference Elections

New officers elected by some of the conferences of social work this autumn follow. The results of other elections will be published in a subsequent issue.

OHIO WELFARE CONFERENCE

President—JOHN A. EISENHAUER, superintendent Cleveland Boys' Farm, Hudson.
Vice-Presidents—FRED HOEHLER, director of Public Welfare, Cincinnati, and MARGARET LUTZ, executive secretary, Hocking County Red Cross, Logan.
Treasurer—H. H. SHIRER, Columbus.
Next meeting at Akron, October 1931.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

President—MRS. GEORGE ANGUS BUCKSTAFF, Oshkosh.
Vice-Pres.—JUDGE A. H. REID, Wassau.
Secretary—BENJAMIN GLASSBERG, Milwaukee.
District Vice-Presidents—GEORGE ROSCOE LUCE, Elkhorn; JUDGE WILLIAM H. WOODWARD, Watertown; PROF. J. L. GILLIN, Madison; H. H. JACOBS, Milwaukee; MAX FRESCHL, Milwaukee; MRS. CHARLES B. CLARK, Neenah; MRS. EDWIN C. THOMPSON, La Crosse; MRS. I. P. WITTER, Wisconsin Rapids; HENRY M. WRISTON, Appleton; JOHN FAVILLE, Menomonie; HARRY D. BAKER, St. Croix Falls.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION

President—LEON C. FAULKNER, Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents—BLANCHE LA DU, State Board of Control, St. Paul; HAROLD E. DONNELL, superintendent of prisons, Baltimore; BRIG.-GENERAL W. S. HUGHES, superintendent of penitentiaries, Ottawa; MABEL BASSETT, state commissioner of charities and corrections, Okla.; DR. WALTER N. THAYER, JR., commissioner New York State Department of Correction.
Treasurer—DECATUR N. SAWYER, New York.
Secretary—E. R. CASS, New York.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS

President—DR. WALTER J. MARKLEY, Minneapolis.
Vice-Pres.—DR. R. E. WOODWORTH, Sanator, South Dakota.
Secretary-Treasurer—DR. F. A. MEYERDING, St. Paul.
The 1931 meeting will be held in St. Paul.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION

New Directors—LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY, former dean of agriculture at Cornell; R. K. BLISS, Iowa State College; CHARLES J. GALPIN, director of rural life section, U. S. Department of Agriculture; DEAN W. C. COFFEY, University of Minnesota College of Agriculture; MRS. CHARLES W. SEWALL, American Farm Bureau Federation; A. G. ARNOLD, director of rural dramatics, North Dakota State College.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS OF THE POOR

President—DR. HARVEY M. WATKINS, Polk State School.
Vice-Presidents—MRS. E. C. DUNN, Montgomery County; T. C. WHITE, Mercer County; M. K. LUPT, Berks County; JAMES F. MCCLELLAN, Philadelphia; DR. THOMAS A. RUTHERFORD, Lackawanna County; J. C. RACHAEL, Clinton County.
Secretary—HARRY A. JONES, Washington County.
Treasurer—W. J. TREMBATH, Wilkes-Barre.
Honorary Secretaries—E. D. SOLENBERGER, Philadelphia, and MRS. W. C. MARSHALL, Lancaster.
The 1931 meeting will be held in Altoona.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(*Continued from page* 233) them forth to see more clearly, understand more thoroughly, act more truly. Not only for the college student, however, but for any reader wise enough to tap it, this series can yield fine gifts. Among its fifty-eight contributors, of course, there are varying degrees of significance. But the whole they fashion has uniformly insight and illumination. Even to the minor technicalities of format and presentation, these essays are more than satisfying.

They prove also how persistent is man's egocentric faith and interest. Even in such a collection as this, informed throughout by the modern attitudes and acceptances, man sets his puny self at the heart of the tremendous world and revolves its awful, uncaring vastness about his unconquerable insignificance. Let astronomers place his earth in a minor system among multiple universes, let geologists trace the majestic regularities of wind and water and upheaval and subsidence, let anthropologists parallel the course of humanity's idols and ideals, can man really take notice? There he stands, even modern man, still creating gods in his own image and translating the titanic grandeurs of an unconcerned world process into terms pertinent to his own little needs.

Begin with the very title of this series, Man and His World. *His* world? Certainly not if Volume II in the series presents a true picture of The World Mechanism, to say nothing of individual essays throughout the twelve volumes. *His* world—this uncaring universe in which the earth on which he only recently appeared is but a minor, fragmentary accident? Ask him this, present him with a glimpse into the awful immensities of ordered space; he will admit his insignificance in the modern way and return to the buoyant task of fashioning a world after his own heart's desire. Irresistible man!

AND so it is that after making his obeisance to the majestic universe in one volume, Professor Brownell devotes the other eleven to the humanity he has just relegated to the outer fringes of universal pertinence. For even Volume I, despite its label of A Preface to the Universe, really offers individual men's interpretation of that universe in terms of human life. True, they sound the warning note of our presence in an ahuman world, but that is largely an accidental result of assignment. If, for instance, Raymond Fosdick instead of Clarence Darrow had been asked to write about The Human Being's World, would not that world have worn a different face? Any "human being's world" invariably reveals the hand of its potter.

Just as Professor Brownell's division of contents among "man" on the one—expansive—side and "his world" on the narrow other, discloses how completely even modern man remains the old egocentric Adam, so his distribution of material among the eleven "human interest" volumes shows that for all that, modern man is—well, modern. Volume III alone considers man the individual as portrayed in Mind and Behavior. After that the individual is lost in the mass. We see the human group emerging from the dim vistas of animal origins, through the laboriously reconstructed records of prehistory into the written annals of historic time. The long stretches of geologic time compressed into one essay, the short centuries of historic time into another, and then mankind's present (western) day spreads over the remaining eight volumes.

Yet can even the most carping really protest this arrangement? Mankind's today is after all a microcosm of the universe, a marvellous container holding the end results of all the myriad processes working through illimitable yesterdays. The coal locked in our mines would not be there if distant forests had not shed their leaves; the vast generators that change that coal into energy which lights our cities and moves huge engines, could not work if some dim ancestor had not kindled the spark from his flint into man's first fire. But today is even more than the creation of all our yesterdays; it is the creator of all our tomorrows. All that will yet be has its germ in what now is. Professor Brownell does well to accept the ahuman universe, and then proceed to mankind's real business—man (the plural is our modern contribution).

And a thrilling business his authorities reveal it. Society Today at their hands turns upon the technological and economic axis of the new world order. Society Tomorrow hinges on our achieving social controls for the giants material progress has conjured up in our midst. There are other problems too, Problems of Civilization—of race, women, enjoyment, disease, strains. Here men, for all their individual insignificance in the universe, seem Titans pushing toward mastery. Revealing finally, is the concern with the world of ideas and creation with which the series ends—the arts, religion, philosophy. When man seeks mastery over material forces, he points them toward the ultimate achievement of "truth, beauty, and goodness" in everyday human life.

At the conclusion of such a modernist survey, couched so completely in modern terms, the old words attain a poignant freshness and inspiration. What if all the conditions of a modern "free man's worship" must be accepted? What if earth with all its marvels of interrelation and sequence is really but a fragment thrown off by some exploding sun? What if man with his god-like mind is but a by-product of this earth's processes? What if man's civilization is but a link in a chain begun by gigantic, far-off events? For then the great universe of which such marvels are but accidental offshoots must be the plaything of a great Intelligence indeed. Einstein's modern God attains an immensity that more than compensates for his unconcern over the sparrows that fall. The bleak grandeurs of a worship that accepts such a universe need not (as Professor Brownell's series shows) paralyze men in their pursuit of social control. On their own little corner of a gigantic world they seek the mastery of world processes that will make earth a place fit for *men* to live in. When that is achieved, what matter if the far-distant future holds even annihilation? The journey to nothingness will have been lit by the most glamorous miracle that this gigantic universe can yield—human happiness realized through truth, beauty, and goodness in everyday human life.

Boston, Mass. SYLVIA KOPALD SELEKMAN

Crime Law in New York

BAUMES LAW, *compiled by Julia E. Johnsen. H. W. Wilson.* 189 *pp. Price* $.75 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THERE is probably no subject on which more has been said or written in recent years, than crime and criminals, and no subject on which we have so little accurate information based upon scientific investigation from which to form opinion. In this book on the Baumes Law of New York, we have a collection of opinions based for the most part upon little or no research. Miss Johnsen has prepared a brief for and against "the fourth-offender law," based on extracts of speeches and magazine articles by well-known persons, which include most of the popular arguments of proponents for and opponents to this law. Her statement of the case, however, is hardly an adequate basis for judgment as to the efficiency of this method of handling recidivists, and a discussion of this law, which provides a sentence of life imprisonment for fourth offenders, would not seem to be very profitable unless it indicated the factors to be considered in dealing with first and second and tenth offenders as well as fourth. On this point the discussion is weak. However, it must be said in fairness to Miss Johnsen that there is not an abundance of material to draw from, and there is no unanimity of opinion as to a desirable substitute for long prison sentences. JANE HOEY

N. Y. State Crime Commission (*Continued on page* 239)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Health

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE INC.— Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 152 Madison Ave., New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year, voluntary contribution.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. George K. Pratt, assistant medical director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. 200 pamphlets on various aspects of mental hygiene. A complete list of publications sent upon request. "Mental Hygiene", quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin", monthly, free with magazine subscription or separately $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, Inc.— 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.
To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.
To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work.
Work supported by membership and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING — 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS — Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Henry Boswell, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

Education

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.— The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA — A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 1440 Broadway, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr.,, Secretary.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK— Richard C. Cabot, president, Boston; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-eighth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Minneapolis, June 14-20, 1931. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all mebers upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

Child Welfare

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—One East Fifty-Third Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Work includes consultation and home service with behavior maladjustments of children, adolescents, and young adults. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE— Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS — 105 E. 22d St., New York Composed of the national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action and to represent Protestant church women in such national movements as they desire to promote interdenominationally.

Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary.
Adela J. Ballard, Western Supervisor.
Womens interdenominational groups — state and local—are promoted.

GIRL'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.— 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for all girls, sponsored by the Episcopal Church. Provides opportunities for character growth and friendship through a program adapted to local needs. Membership 46,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS— Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y.W.C.A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN— 625 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Service for Foreign Born. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman; Cecilia Razovsky, Secretary.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Abraham H. Arons, Chairman; Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Secretary. Program of education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES — 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Composed of 360 elected representatives from local Y.M.C.A's. Maintains a staff of 135 secretaries serving in the United States and 142 secretaries at work in 32 foreign countries. Francis S. Harmon, President; Adrian Lyon, Chairman, General Board; Fred W. Ramsey, General Secretary.

William E. Speers, Chairman Home Division. R. E. Tulloss, Chairman Personnel Division. Thomas W. Graham, Chairman Student Division. Wilfred W. Fry, Chairman Foreign Committee.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—?or social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro socal workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION— 315 Fourth Ave., New York City, Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

Women's Trade Union

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; Machinists Bldg., 9th and Mt. Vernon Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

(*Continued from page* 237)

Labor and the Courts

THE LABOR INJUNCTION, *by Felix Frankfurter and Nathan Greene. Macmillan. 343 pp. Price* $5.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE soil of this republic has sprouted labor injunctions more profusely than any other place on the planet. Resort to courts of equity by American employers for injunctive protection against labor unions, in strike season and out, is now more common than ever before. And latterly (since Schlesinger v. Quinto [1919] 192 N. Y. Supp. 564) the unions seem to have developed a chronic taste for the injunctive remedy as protection against employers. A score of times, within the past three years, in New York State alone, have organizations of employes applied for—and received—such protection against employers. Even so, employers still do it most. During the strike of the railway shopmen in 1922, they are reported to have secured no less than three hundred of these neat little judicial orders. In New York State no less than five hundred have been issued since 1875, most of them since 1920. Hundreds of labor injunctions must now be ground out of our federal and state courts every year.

In view of the prevalence of labor injunctions in the United States, it is surprising that so few books have been written about them. Indeed, until the publication this year of the book here reviewed, there was apparently only one book published on the subject, a work (The Labor Injunction. Equity Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. No date.) by John P. Frey, editor of the Molders' Journal, which may be characterized as a lay brief by an accredited spokesman for organized labor, against the use of the injunction in labor controversies. In the Frankfurter-Greene volume we have a careful, fully competent treatment of the problem by two lawyers (one of them a professor of law at Harvard) whose training, experience, and reputation are such as to command respect and confidence.

Frankfurter and Greene rest their discussion, for the most part, upon judicial experience, procedure, and opinion in three American jurisdictions: the federal courts and the state courts of Massachusetts and New York. Their treatment of the subject includes not only full statement and explication of equitable doctrine and relevant substantive law; it includes, as well, a detailed and comprehensive description and criticism of the ritual of the thing. The meaning of "equity" and its relation to "law"; the spheres of federal and state judicial power; the "rights" of the workingman and of his unions; the baffling problem of ends and means, of motive and intent; the step-by-step procedure and the paper things that mark its course—complaint bills, affidavits, briefs, answers, decisions, opinions, ex parte orders, injunction orders; the scope and content of these orders and their enforcement by contempt proceedings—all these features of the labor injunction problem are described and appraised in a fashion so stimulating and thought-provoking as to put labor lawyers, labor leaders, and labor economists permanently in debt to Messrs. Frankfurter and Greene.

On top of the foregoing there is a chapter which tells the interesting story of the evolution of American legislation relating to injunctions, as such legislation affects substantive law, equity jurisdiction, and equity procedure. This sketch of legislative history culminates—in a sense the whole volume culminates—in an analysis of the latest legislative proposal to limit and amend our prevailing practice in the use of labor injunctions, the revised Shipstead Bill (S. 1482 70th Cong., 1st Sess.) now before the United States Senate. (One important legislative development is to be noted as having come to pass after this book came off the press: the last [1930] session of the Legislature of New York State enacted a law prohibiting the issuance of injunctions without notice.)

The book is splendidly documented by foot-notes, tables of cases and statutes, analytical subject index, and statistical and other appendices. The appendices are particularly valuable as throwing illustrative light upon the discussion in the text. They include an tabular record of 118 reported federal labor injunction cases portraying the salient points of the litigation history of each case; a somewhat more sketchy and incomplete layout of the New York labor injunction cases; a parallel display of the texts of the injunction in the Debs case (1895) and the temporary injunction order issued by Judge Wilkerson in the railway shopmen's strike (1922); the texts of the injunctions issued in the federal case of the Clarkson Coal Mining Company v. United Mine Workers of America (1927), the New York case of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company v. Lavin (1926) and the Massachusetts case of Alden Brothers Co. v. Dunn (1928); a brief series of citations from the spokesmen of various interested groups as to the influence and effectiveness of injunctions in labor controversies and, finally, a copy of the revised Shipstead Bill now before Congress. Even the very legal foot-notes interested this lay reviewer, but he swears they are carried too far. In the neck-and-neck race between the book and its foot-notes the latter win by a hair. But it is an empty victory—by mileage only: in the body of this book this reviewer thinks that students and statesmen have far and away the most useful discussion of the labor injunction so far in print.

P. F. BRISSENDEN
Columbia University

Unemployment Insurance Abroad

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY, *by Mollie Ray Carroll. Brookings Institution. 126 pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE striking development in social insurance since the war has taken the form in Europe of the adoption of plans of compulsory unemployment insurance. In England, which was the first to begin to experiment with this type of insurance in 1912, the numbers insured were (*Continued on page* 240)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANNOUNCING—

THE LONG VIEW

Papers and Addresses by

MARY E. RICHMOND

THE final, comprehensive collection of Miss Richmond's important papers and addresses, 1882-1928.

A 648-page record of the thinking of "the prophet and leader of the C.O.S. movement in Europe and America."

Price, $3.00. Bound in a uniform set with Miss Richmond's "Social Diagnosis" ($2.00), boxed—special set price, $4.75.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 East 22d Street New York, N. Y.

are included in the Merriam Webster, such as *aerograph, broadtail, credit union, Bahaism, patrogenesis,* etc. New names and places are listed such as *Cather, Sandburg, Stalin, Latvia,* etc. Constantly improved and kept up to date.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Get The Best

The "Supreme Authority"

in *courts, colleges, schools,* and among *government officials* both *Federal* and *State.*

452,000 entries including ***408,000*** *vocabulary* terms, ***32,000*** *geographical* subjects, ***12,000*** *biographical* entries. Over ***6,000*** *illustrations,* and ***100*** *valuable tables.*

Send for Free, new, richly illustrated pamphlet containing sample pages of the New International.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Springfield, Mass.

(*Continued from page* 239) increased from 3,500,000 in 1916 to nearly 12,000,000 at the close of 1920. The German scheme, which covers approximately 16,000,000 workers, became effective with the passage of the Unemployment Insurance Law of 1927. In addition to England and Germany, other European countries have enacted legislation since the close of the war bringing altogether probably more than 35,000,000 European workmen under some form of compulsory insurance against unemployment. While these various plans differ substantially in detail, they are all alike in the systematic provision for the payment of benefits to the unemployed who are laid off through no fault of their own.

Post-war industrial readjustment and the consequent rise in the volume of unemployment have furnished the impulse for this novel method of dealing with unemployment. The situation in Germany, as it is described by Professor Carroll, can easily apply to any country in Europe. "As long as one person in every twenty-five of the urban population," she writes, "must apply to public charity and one third of the budget of the cities goes to poor relief, there is little extra money in the public treasury for indigence arising from unemployment. Germany's poverty and the insistent needs of her masses of unemployed have forced her to work out an economical scheme of unemployment assistance." The economical scheme, chosen by Germany, England, and the rest, is compulsory unemployment insurance.

The administrative and legislative features of great plans of social insurance are highly complicated. In the case of unemployment insurance, they involve rules for the collection of contributions and the distribution of benefits; the procedure for defining unemployment; the creation of job-finding agencies; the provision of public and private works for various types of unemployed; and the measures to be employed under conditions of emergency. In this book by Professor Carroll, these administrative and legislative provisions, together with some appraisal of the early experience under the plan, are described in great detail. But, having been completed in the middle of 1929, this study could not attempt that critical estimate of the German plan upon which sober judgment of its soundness must rest.

LEO WOLMAN
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE, *compiled by the Russell Sage Foundation Library. 56 pp. Price $.50 postpaid of Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22 St., New York City.*

A NEW edition of a book already familiar to social workers. It gives the names and addresses, with a brief discussion of purposes and practices, of all the American foundations for social welfare. The present edition includes many new trusts which have sprung up since the last one was published in 1926.

ESSAYS IN CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY, *by Leonard Hodgson. Longmans, Green. 175 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PERSONAL LIBERTY, birth control, ecclesiastical authority, the psychological cure for sin, and other matters pertaining to religion—all reduced to philosophy. Not easy reading.

AN HOUR ON CHRISTIANITY, *by Llewellyn Powys. Lippincott. 157 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

POWYS IS a great admirer of Jesus, and is willing to follow him anywhere except into a church.

HEAR WITH YOUR EYES, *by Reading Word-Forms on the Face, by M. E. Good. Appleton. 40 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A HANDBOOK on lip-reading, fullv illustrated.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FUND RAISING

Service

At Cost

Until January first, the firm of Tamblyn and Brown is prepared to assist social agencies raising budgets for the relief of unemployment or for alleviating conditions of the poor, at cost and without profit to the firm.

Directors of organization and of publicity from the firm's personnel will be assigned to any organization with a sound, well-considered and urgent program for raising funds.

Tamblyn and Brown maintains a staff of 150 persons experienced in fund-raising, by far the largest in the field, and has raised $133,000,000 in more than 200 campaigns extending to every part of the country.

A request to the main office in New York or to the nearest branch office will bring a representative for consultation.

TAMBLYN AND BROWN

17 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK ❧ 400 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO
100 MILK STREET, BOSTON ❧ 972 RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Periodic Health Examinations for Men and Women

At least 15,000 women take the health examinations of the Life Extension Institute every year. In this group are many of the most progressive and active women in the country—leaders in business, club and social life.

At the Institute's head offices there are separate departments for women subscribers with women examining physicians in attendance.

Free Scientific Reprints

Upon request the Life Extension Institute will send you many interesting free scientific reprints on health examinations for both men and women, and on the rules of correct personal hygiene, including the booklets "How to Live Long," "Hygiene at Middle Life" and "Prevention of Organic Disease." A coupon is attached for your convenience. Your inquiry involves no obligation of any kind.

There is no measure for the benefit of both men and women that has received such overwhelming scientific endorsement as that of the yearly examination. In connection with such examinations for women, special attention should be given to conditions of peculiar importance to the age period or situation in life, that is, married, single, engaged, child-bearing period or change of life. Women's conditions should also be studied with a view to developing counsel that will lead to correction of physical defects such as obesity, faulty posture, poor nutrition, and conditions impairing the vitality, youthful spirit, physique, or mental outlook.

Standard Examination

The Institute's Standard Health Examination is available for men and women in all parts of the United States and Canada. This service includes a critical examination of every region of the body; blood pressure tests; hemoglobin blood test for anemia; quarterly urinalyses; mid-year questionnaire; keep-well leaflets; monthly health journals, and other privileges. The cost of this Standard Service is $20.00 for one year. Medical treatment is not included in the Institute's work.

About 130,000 men and women are examined through the different departments of the Life Extension Institute every year and special rates are allowed for family groups and groups of employees.

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.
25 West 43rd Street, New York
BRYant 9520

Please send me, free of charge, further information and the free booklets mentioned.

Name .....

Address .....

S.G.4

Analytic Index to This Number

December, 1930

Employment—Unemployment:
Pages 245, 253, 257

Industrial Relations:
Pages 245, 253, 257

Penology:
Page 266

The Pursuit of Health:
Pages 261, 274, 278

Mental Hygiene:
Page 278

Family Welfare:
Pages 245, 253, 257, 261, 278

International Relations:
Page 280

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

112 East 19th Street, New York

PUBLISHERS

THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

ROBERT W. DEFOREST, *President*
JULIAN W. MACK, *Vice-President*
JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *Secretary*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Treasurer*
MIRIAM STEEP, *Director Finance and Membership*

PAUL U. KELLOGG, *Editor*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Managing Editor*

Associate Editors

HAVEN EMERSON, M.D. — ROBERT W. BRUÈRE
MARY ROSS — BEULAH AMIDON
LEON WHIPPLE — JOHN PALMER GAVIT
JOHN D. KENDERDINE — LOULA D. LASKER
FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG — GERTRUDE SPRINGER

Contributing Editors

EDWARD T. DEVINE — GRAHAM TAYLOR
JANE ADDAMS — FLORENCE KELLEY
JOSEPH K. HART

JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *Business Manager*
MARY R. ANDERSON, *Advertising Manager*
MOLLIE CONDON, *Extension Manager*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED